

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA
NUMISMATIC SOCIETY
PROGRAM PAPERS

BLACK BINDER

The Kittanning Medal
Coins of Tarentum
Commercial Aspects of Money
Tokens of Pittsburgh
Hobby Insurance

BLACK BOOK

World's Earliest Forms of Money
Three Rarest U. S. Gold Coins
Check List Pittsburgh Civil War Tokens

LOOSE ARTICLES

Siege Coinage
Story of Seige Money
S & L Mystery (Bridge Token)
Bank of Pgh Clearing House Certificates
Communion Tokens of PA (or Allegheny County)
U. S. Military Certificates
Wampum
Ethics in Numismatics
Odd Denominations of Early Pgh Money
Wildlife Conservation through Coins
Transportation Tokens
Beaver Falls Cutlery Co. Tokens
Exchange Bank of Pgh
Elwood City PA Depression Script.
Frank Vittor, Pgh Sculptor
Selma Hortense Burke

R. J. Hudson
R. Porter
R. Porter (short article) 1956
Harry Bartley 1964
Armor Murdock 1958

J. M. Kennedy 1950

L. Korchnak 1993
L. Korchnak 1994
L. Dziubek
W. Homren
C. Culleton

M. Homza
M. Homza
W. Homren 1987
C. Chesonis
Harry Bartley
L. Korchnak 1992
R. Rennick
L. Korchnak
W. Homren 1987
E. Kaminsky 1997

Mr. President, Officers , Members and Guests

I have made an attempt to provide everyone present tonight with a short listing called "An Accumulation of Data Concerning the Coins of the Austrian Republics". My original aim was to accumulate and distribute an "Annotated Check-List", if I may borrow Jack Burn's title, of the Austrian Republics. This as you will see did not happen.

My choice of the Austrian Republics as a topic was in itself an attempt to limit the large field of Austrian coins. In Craig "Germanic Coinages" Austria is introduced as the Bavarian East Mark about 800 A. D.. The history of Austria and its coinage continues from this period to the present. Ernst the Brave (1055-1075), Friedlich the Warlike (1230-1246), and Premyslav Ottokar (1253-1276) are typical names of rulers in the area. The first Hapsburg appears to be Rudolph IV (1240-1281. Other names of note are Johann the Parricide, Ladislaus Posthumous, etc. To get on with the story, the last of the Austrian emperors was Karl who abdicated with the beginning of the Republic.

Here my story begins, the date Nov. 12, 1918. The first coins released after the beginning of the Republic were the 1918 issues of Karl. The coins of this issue which actually entered circulation were the 20 and 2 heller pieces of iron. Some were zinc coated for longer usage. On Sept. 10, 1919 Austria signed the treaty of St. Germain. The main ideals set forth in the treaty were the end of the Hapsburg rule,

the recognition of Hungary, Jugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, and Poland as independent states; ceding of certain lands, payment of reparations; limiting of the Austrian army; and the union of Austria with Germany was forbidden. Dr. Karl Renner became the first chancellor. The name of the State was changed from German-Austria to the Republic of Austria. In 1922 Dr. Seipel received an international loan under guaranty of the League of Nations to pull the country out of acute economic troubles derived from the reconstruction. The League controlled Austria's finances until Sept., 1925 when it was decided that Austria was back on its feet.

However Austria was divided into two factions basically pro or con for the forbidden union (Anschluss) of Austria with Germany. In March, 1931 a projected customs union was entered into with Germany. On May 11 the Austrian Credit-Anstalt collapsed because of pressures imposed by other European nations. The British government offered a necessary loan. Austria progressed towards the German-Austrian anschluss. On April 10, 1938 the Anschluss was completed. The last Austrian coinages of the first Austrian Republic were the issues of 1938.

During the period 1938-1946 German coinage circulated with the First Republic Austrian coinage. It is interesting to note that the German 50 and 10 reichspfennig pieces circulated actively until 1948. The five reichspfennig until 1949. The one reichspfennig as of 1962 is still in active circulation.

The coins of the First Republic are listed by various authors, pictured in Yeoman and described by David Bullowa in his "The Coinage of the Austrian Republic (1918-1938)" published in the Numismatic Scrapbook. I would like to note a few of the more interesting sidelines of this coinage here. Two of the issues are interesting in that the subjects portrayed are wearing glasses. These are the Schubert and Seipel issues of 1928 and 1933 respectively. The Schubert issue is interesting to me because of the fact that the name of the man portrayed is not on the coin. This sort of makes me wonder about our unidentified portrait coinage. I can picture foreign numismatists with a Washington quarter asking themselves, "I wonder who that guy is".

The Walther von der Wogelweide piece of 1930 is identical in the reverse to the German 3 reichsmark of the same year. The design was that of Eddy Smith from Berlin. The States were separate sovereign states at the time.

The Seipel coin of 1933 has the dates of the subject in large numerals (1876-1932), however the date of the coin is in very small numbers at the base of the bust.

The commemoratives were all issued as circulation issues. The lowest mintage being 300,000 for the Haydn issue of 1932. It's also interesting to note that the subjects in every case are portrayed on the reverses of the coins. The double eagle on the obverse is representative of the Austrian arms. ~~The~~

The shields on the obverses of the two schilling pieces symbolize the nine provinces of the First Republic and the Republic.

After the liberation of Austria by the Allies in 1945, a provisional government was set up. Dr. Karl Renner was elected President. On May 15, 1955 Austria regained its independence by treaty. The frontiers existing Jan. 1, 1938 were restored, military neutrality was provided for, support of democratic organizations was required, economic or political union with Germany was again prohibited.

A new coinage law was adopted on July 25, 1946. The monetary unit was the schilling and its decimal parts called gr groschen. The 1, 5, 10 groschen pieces were in zinc and the 50 groschen, 1, and 2 schilling pieces in aluminum. The obverses of the 1, 5, 10, 50 groschen, and 2 schilling pieces picture the single headed crowned eagle displayed with the Austrian shield on its breast symbolizing the state arms of Austria. The words REPUBLIK . OSTERREICH surround the eagle. The eagle is facing right. The outstretched legs of the eagle grasp to the right a cycle to the left a hammer. The ankles are shackled, but the chain is broken. The piece illustrating the eagle in the plates is the 2 groschen of 1962.

The reverses of the 1, 5, 10 groschen pieces consist of the denomination, date, and the flower the edelweiss shown from different angles. The 50 groschen has the shield

and 50 centralized. FUNFZIG above, date and groschen below. The one schilling obverse pictures a nude man sowing grain. The reverse is the Austrian eagle over the date.

The first of the commemoratives 25 schilling pieces was the 1955 coin commemorating the opening of the Austrian Federal Theatres. The very beautiful coin was designed by A. Hoffman. The coin is no longer being distributed by the Austrian Mint. The obverse of the coin contains the number 25 encircled by 43 dots. In under are two crossed fruit bearing sprigs over the word SCHILLING. Shields surrounding the dots reading clockwise from T in OSTERREICH are of Burgenland, Carinthia, Lower Austria, Upper Austria, Salzburg, Styria, Tyrol, Vorarlberg, and Vienna. The shield of the Republic is included on some of the commemoratives.

The second commemorative was the 1956 Mozart coin. The design is by Grienauer, who is listed by various catalogues as Gorauer, or Gerauer. Mozart was also pictured on the 1931 2 schilling piece by Grienauer. Mozart lived from 1756 to 1791. The coin commemorates the 200 th year since the birth of the great composer. Figaro, Don Giovanni, and Requiem are perhaps his most famous works.

In 1957 the 25 schilling piece commemorating the Maria Zell Cathedral was issued. The coin pictures the cathedral in the Styrian city of Maria Zell. The cathedral houses the famous Madonna pictured on previous coins. This was the most

frequented place of pilgrimage in the Empire and the Republic. The coin designer was again Grienauer.

The portrait of Carl-Auer von Welsbach by L. Hujer is on the reverse of the 1958 commemorative coin. The coin commemorates the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of the renowned chemist. He was most notably the inventor of the Wellsbach Burner. This is a gas burner with a mantle of the oxides of thorium and cerium. The obverses of these first four 25 schilling pieces are identical.

In 1959 two of the larger commemorative denominations were issued. The fifty schilling commemorating the 150 anniversary of the peasant uprising in Tyrol against the Bavarians and the French. The leader Andreas Hofer is portrayed. The revolt was subdued and Hofer was shot by the French at Mantua. The 25 schilling piece shows Archduke Johann. Archduke Johann was defeated in the Napoleonic Wars at the battle of Hohenlinden. The coin is the centenary of the death of the ruler. The obverse on these two coins is much more stylized than the previous issues. A dragon is the central figure on the Archduke Johann coin.

In 1960 the Carinthian Plebiscite was commemorated. The reverse of the coin pictures two standing figures over the arms of the province of Carinthia. The dates 1920 and 1960 are apparent. KARTNER VOLKSABSTIMMUNG nearly encircles the main design. The designer's name Kottenstorfer is below the

shield. The obverse of this coin is identical with the earlier 25 schilling pieces as are the obverses of the coins to the Grillparzer issue of 1964. In the 50 schilling pieces the number 50 replaces 25 as the central feature.

In 1961 the Burgenland commemorative was struck. Burgenland was assigned to Austria by the peace treaties of World War 1, but it was occupied by Hungarian irregulars. A plebiscite was held in 1921 and most of Burgenland returned to Austria. The coin was designed by Kottenstorfer.

Anton Bruckner was memorialized in 1962 by a 25 schilling piece designed by Grienauer. Bruckner was an Austrian organist and composer (1824-1896).

In 1963 a fifty schilling coin was issued which commemorated the joining of Austria with Tyrol in 1363. This happened under Rudolph IV, the first of the Hapsburgs to claim the title Archduke. A 25 schilling piece was also issued for Prince Eugene von Savoy (1663-1736). The design was by Grienauer. This coin commemorates a man born in Italy of French parentage. He did however successfully lead the Austrians against the Turks and Hungarians. He defeated the French at the battle of Blenheim, and also drove the French from Italy.

1964 a fifty schilling commemorated the Winter Olympics at Innsbruck. The design is by Grienauer. The latest issue is the twenty five schilling piece for Franz Grienauer. Grillparzer (1791-1872) was known as the outstanding dramatic poet of his

time. Orienauer was again the designer of this coin.

New regular issue coinages were issued during the time of these commemoratives. A two groschen piece of aluminum was first issued in 1950. A ten groschen in aluminum replaced the zinc coin in 1951. A five schilling aluminum piece was issued in 1952. A twenty groschen aluminum-bronze in 1950. A ten s schilling designed by Welz in 1957. In 1959 a fifty groschen in aluminum-bronze replaced the aluminum coin of 1946.

An interesting one schilling piece of aluminum-bronze was issued in 1959. The flower on the reverse is the edelweiss. This flower has white wooly ~~leaves~~ petals clustered star-like around a yellow flower head. The flower grows only in the extreme alpine high-lands. Now it is the insignia of the German Gegurgjager or mountain troops. It has always stood as a sign of courage. Many stories have been told of young people obtaining samples of the flower at great risk to present to their true loves. There is even a song to this flower in the Rodgers and Hammerstein "The Sound of Music". In this production it stands as a symbol of the Austrian home lands.

The last piece is the 5 schilling piece of 1960. A fine piece in the field of numismatic equestrians. It pictures the famous Lippazon horse and rider. The Lippazon's were recently the subject of one of Walt Disney's latest productions.

An Accumulation of Data Concerning
the Coins
of the Austrian Republics

William V. Hunter, Jr.

Western Pennsylvania Numismatic Society

Austria
The First Republic
(Nov. 12, 1918 to March 12, 1938)

Karl (1916 - 1918)

Issues of 1918 listed as possibly struck during the First Republic.

20 Kronen

1918 W (Vienna)

Existing only in Vienna Mint Collection. 2

20 Heller (Iron) Y-54
Diameter Weight

1918 W (Vienna)

KB (Kremnitz) ^{metal}

A pattern of ~~German~~ and one of aluminum was struck in Vienna. 4

2 Heller (Iron) Y-53
Diameter Weight

1918 W (Vienna)

KB (Kremnitz)

A pattern of aluminum struck at Vienna. 4

All coins struck in Vienna Mint

100 Kronen (Gold) Y-81

Diameter Fineness

37 mm.

900

Round Weight

33.875 gms.

Fine Weight

30.487 gms.

1923 - (617)

1924 - (2,851)

Restrikes exist 3

20 Kronen (Gold) Y-80

Diameter Fineness

21 mm.

900

Round Weight

6.775 gms.

Fine Weight

6.097 gms.

1923 - (6,988)

1924 - (10,337)

100 Schillings (Gold) Y-83

Diameter Fineness

33 mm.

900

Round Weight

23.524 gms.

Fine Weight

21.172 gms.

1926 - (63,795)

1927 - (68,746)

1928 - (40,188)

1929 * (74,628)

1930 - (24,849)

1931 - (101,935)

1933 - (4,727)

1934 - (9,383)

Original value in gold dollars was \$14.12 U. S. 6

100 Schillings (Gold) Y-15

100 Schillings (Gold) Y-85

	Diameter	Fineness	Round Weight	Fine Weight
	33 mm.	900	23.524 gms.	21.172 gms.
1935 -	(17,744)			
1936 -	(12,417)			
1937 -	(2,936)			
1938 -	(1,433)			

25 Schillings (Gold) Y-82

	Diameter	Fineness	Round Weight	Fine Weight
	21 mm.	900	5.881 gms.	5.293 gms.
1926 -	(276,705)			
1927 -	(72,572)			
1928 -	(134,041)			
1929 -	(243,269)			
1930 -	(129,595)			
1931 -	(160,003)			
1933 -	(4,944)			
1934 -	(5,385)			

Original value in U.S. gold dollars was \$3.53⁶

1935 -	(8,324)	Y-84
1936 -	(7,267)	
1937 -	(7,665)	
1938 -	(1,357)	

Silver Coinage

5 Schilling Y-79

	Diameter	Fineness	Round Weight	Fine Weight
	31 mm.	835	15.00gms.	12.525 gms.
1934 -	(3,066,000)			
1935 -	(5,377,000)			
1936 -	(1,557,000)			

2 Schilling

	Diameter	Fineness	Round Weight	Fine Weight
	29mm.	640	12.00gms.	7.68 gms.
1928 -	(6,900,000)	Y-69		
Rev. -	Schubert designed by Grienauer			
1929 -	(2,000,000)	Y-70		
Rev. -	Billroth designed by Grienauer			
1930 -	(500,000)	Y-71		
Rev. -	Walther von der Vogelweide designed by Eddy Smith			
1931 -	(500,000)	Y-72		
Rev. -	Mozart designed by Grienauer			
1932 -	(300,000)	Y-73		
Rev. -	Haydn designed by Grienauer			
1933 -	(400,000)	Y-74		
Rev. -	Dr. Seipel designed by Hanish - Concee			

1934 - (1,500,000) Y-75
 Rev. - Dr. Dollfuss designed by Grienauer
 1935 - (500,000) Y-76
 Rev. - Dr. Lueger designed by Marschall
 1936 - (500,000) Y-77
 Rev. - Prince Eugene designed by Grienauer
 1937 - (500,000) Y-78
 Rev. - Fischer von Erlach designed by Grienauer

Monetary Law of Dec. 21, 1923
 (10,000 Kronen equal one Schilling)

1 Schilling (Silver) Y-59

Diameter	Fineness	Round Weight	Fine Weight
26 mm.	800	7.00 gms.	5.60 gms.

 1924 - (11,086,000)
 1925 - (38,209,000) Includes 1925 of 2nd type.
 Obv. - Designed by H. Zita

1000 Kronen (Cu. Ni.) Y-58

Diameter	Weight	Composition
22 mm.	4.50 gms.	75% Cu. - 25% Ni.

 1924
 Obv. - Designed by H. Zita

200 Kronen (Bronze) Y-57

Diameter	Weight	Composition
19mm.	3.333 gms.	95% Cu. - 4% Sn. - 1% Zn.

 Rev. - Designed by H. Zita
 1924

100 Kronen (Bronze) Y-56

Diameter	Weight	Composition
17 mm.	1.666 gms.	95% Cu. - 4% Sn. - 1% Zn.

 Obverse and Rev. designed by H. Zita
 1923
 1924

Coinage Reform of Dec. 20, 1924
 (1 Schilling equals 100 Groschen)

Cu. Ni. composition is 75% Cu. - 25% Ni.
 Bronze composition is 95% Cu. - 4% Sn. - 1% Zn.

1 Schilling (Silver) Y-68

Diameter	Fineness	Round Weight	Fine Weight
25 mm.	640	6.00 gms.	3.84 gms.

 1925 - (38,209,000) Includes schilling of previous type.
 1926 - (20,157,000)
 1932

1 Schilling (Cu. Ni.) Y-66

Diameter	Weight
26 mm.	7.00 gms.

 1934
 1935

$\frac{1}{2}$ Schilling (Silver) Y-67

Diameter	Fineness	Round Weight	Fine Weight
19 mm.	640	3.00 gms.	1.92 gms.
1924 - Pattern 800 Fine			
1925 - (18,370,000)			
1926 - (12,943,000)			

50 Groschen (Cu. Ni.) Y-64

Diameter	Weight
24 mm.	5.50 gms.
1934 -	

50 Groschen (Cu. Ni.) Y-65

Diameter	Weight
24 mm.	5.50 gms.
1935 -	
1936 -	

10 Groschen (Cu. Ni.) Y-63

Diameter	Weight
22 mm.	4.50 gms.
Obv. - Designed by H. Zita	
1925 -	
1928 -	
1929 -	

5 Groschen (Cu. Ni.) Y-62

Diameter	Weight
17 mm.	3.00 gms.
1931 - Pattern	
1932	
1934	
1936	
1937	
1938	

2 Groschen (Bronze) Y-61

Diameter	Weight
19 mm.	3.333 gms.
1925 -	
1926 -	
1927 -	
1928 -	
1929 -	
1930 -	
1934 -	
1935 -	
1936 -	
1937 -	
1938 -	

1 Groschen (Bronze)

Diameter	Weight
17 mm.	1.666 gms.
Obv. designed by H. Zita	

1 Groschen (Cont.)

1925 -
1926 -
1927 -
1928 -
1929 -
1930 -
1931 -
1932 -
1933 -
1934 -
1935 -
1936 -
1937 -
1938 -

Austria - 2nd Republic

Coinage Law of July 25, 1946

50 Schilling (Silver)

	Diameter	Fineness	Round Weight	Fine Weight	Thickness
	34 mm.	900	20 gms.		2.4 mm
1959 - 2,944,000		Y*101	H		
Obv. - Andreas Hofer designed by Grienauer					
1963 -			H		
Obv. - Union of Tyrol and Austria					
1964 -			H		
Obv. - Innsbruck Winter Olympics designed by Grienauer.					

25 Schilling (Silver)

	Diameter	Fineness	Round Weight	Fine Weight	Thickness
	30 mm.	800	13 gms.		2.1 mm
1955 - 1,500,000		Y-96	H		
Obv. - Bundestheater designed by A. Hoffmann					
1956 - 4,325,026		Y-97	H		
Obv. - Mozart designed by Grienauer					
1957 -		Y-98	H		
Obv. - Mariazell Cathedral designed by Grienauer					
1958 -		Y-100	H		
Obv. - Von Welsbach designed by L. Huger					
1959 - 2,024,410		Y-102	H		
Obv. - Archduke Johann designed by Norz					
1960 -			H		
Obv. - Carinthian Plebiscite designed by Höttnerstorfer					
1961 - 1,400,000			H		
Obv. - Burgenland designed by Höttnerstorfer					
1962 - 2,000,000			H		
Obv. - Bruckner designed by Grienauer					

25 Schillings (Silver) cont.

1963 - H
 Obv. - Prince Eugene designed by Grienauer
 1964 - H
 Obv. - Grillparzer designed by Grienauer

10 Schilling (Silver) Y-99

Diameter	Fineness	Round Weight	Thickness
27 mm.	640	7.5 gms.	1.6 mm.
Rev. - Designed by Welz			
1957 -			H
1958 -			H
1959 -	3,835,000		H
1960 -			
1961 -			
1962 -			
1963 -			
1964 -			H

5 Schilling (Aluminum) Y-94

Diameter	Weight	Thickness	Composition
31 mm.	4 gms.	2.4 mm.	98.5% Al. - 1.5% Mn.
1952 -	7,015,200	H2	
1953 -	16,992,000		
1954 -	260,200		
1955 -	1,362,600		
1956 -	3,371,600		
Demonetized in 1961 ¹			

5 Schilling (Silver) Y-106

Diameter	Fineness	Round Weight	Thickness
23.5 mm.	640	5.2 gms.	1.4 mm.
1960 -	10,051,000		
1961 -	20,469,000		H
1962 -	6,129,000		H
1963 -			
1964 -			H

2 Schilling (Aluminum) Y-93

Diameter	Weight	Thickness	Composition
28 mm.	2.8 gms.	2.0 mm.	98.5% Al. - 1.5% Mn
1946 -	10,082,000	H2	
1947 -	12,006,000	2	
1948 -	538,000		
1950 -	1,090,000		
1951 -	4,317,000		
Demonetized in			

1 Schilling (Aluminum) Y-92

Diameter	Weight	Thickness	Composition
25 mm.	2.0 gms.	1.8 mm.	98.5% Al. - 1.5% Mn.
1946 - 22,175,000		2	
1947 - 17,928,000		2	
1948 - 9,176,000			
1949 - 3,889,000			
1950 - 1,173,000			
1951 - 8,120,000			
1952 - 5,812,000		H2	
1953 - 572,000			
1954 -			
1955 - 2,937,000			
1956 - 10,203,000			
1957 -		H	
1958 -			

Demonetized in 1961

1 Schilling (Aluminum - Bronze) Y-104

Diameter	Weight	Thickness	Composition
22.5 mm.	4.2 gms.	1.55 mm.	91.5% Cu. - 8.5% Al.
1959 - 32,954,000		H	
1960 - 57,166,000		H	
1961 - 49,338,000		H	
1962 - 13,124,000			
1963 -		H	
1964 -		H	

50 Groschen (Aluminum) Y-91

Diameter	Weight	Thickness	Composition
22 mm.	1.4 gms.	1.6 mm.	98.5% Al. - 1.5% Mn.
1946 - 9,130,000		H2	
1947 - 5,243,580		H2	
1948 - 4,850,000			
1949 - 3,813,000			
1950 - 815,000			
1951 - 3,383,000			
1952 - 5,557,000		H2	
1953 - 1,634,000			
1954 - 662,000			
1955 - 4,249,000		H	

Not listed as circulating actively in 1948¹
 Demonetized during 1961

50 Groschen (Aluminum - Bronze) Y-103

Diameter	Weight	Thickness	Composition
19.5 mm.	3 gms.	1.5 mm.	91.5% Cu. - 8.5% Al.
1959 - 11,853,000		H	

1960 - 20,530,000
 1961 - 22,834,000
 1962 - 9,834,000
 1963 -
 1964 -

20 Groschen (Aluminum - Bronze) Y-104
 Diameter Weight Thickness Composition
 22 mm. 4.5 gms. 1.7 mm. 91.5% Cu. - 8.5% Al.
 1950 - 450,000 2
 1951 - 4,128,000 H2
 1952 - 678,000
 1953 - 2,706,000
 1954 - 5,557,000 H
 1955 * 1,007,000
 1956 - 164,000
 Demonetized in 1959

10 Groschen (Zinc) Y-88
 Diameter Weight Thickness
 21 mm. 3.5 gms. 1.8 mm.
 1947 - H2
 1948 - 41,338,000 H2
 1949 - 58,181,000 H2
 1950 - 9,874,000
 1951 - 9,616,000

10 Groschen (Aluminum) Y-90
 Diameter Weight Thickness Composition
 20 mm. 1.1 gms. 1.6 mm. 98.5% Al. - 1.5% Mn.
 1951 - 6,014,000 H2
 1952 - 45,722,000 H2
 1953 - 8,743,000 H2
 1954 - 11,430,000
 1955 - 24,932,000 H
 1956 - 26,868,000
 1957 - H
 1958 -
 1959 - 58,554,000 H
 1960 - 23,285,000
 1961 - 14,569,000
 1962 - 24,601,000
 1963 - H
 1964 -

5 Groschen (Zinc) Y-87
 Diameter Weight Thickness
 19 mm. 2.5 gms. 1.5 mm.
 1948 - 5,106,000 H2
 1949 - 6,719,000
 1950 - 21,775,000 2
 1951 - 8,060,000 2
 1952 - 6,472,000
 1953 - 5,661,000 H2
 1954 - 6,687,000
 1955 - 5,912,000 H

5 Groschen (Zinc) cont.

1956	-	7,516,000	
1957	-		
1958	-		
1959	-	3,024,000	
1960	-	7,285,000	
1961	-	3,037,000	
1962	-	9,287,000	
1963	-		H
1964	-		H

2 Groschen (Aluminum) Y-89

	Diameter	Weight	Thickness	Composition
	17 mm,	.9 gms.	1.5 mm,	98.5% Al. - 1.5% Mn.
1950	-	17,550,000	H2	
1951	-	11,479,000	H2	
1952	-	18,655,000	H2	
1953	-	11,979,000		
1954	-	12,524,000	H	
1955	-	14,874,000		
1956	-	18,970,000		
1957	-		H	
1958	-			
1959	-	3,058,000		
1960	-	5,198,000		
1961	-	2,286,000		
1962	-	5,430,000	H	
1963	-			
1964	-			

1 Groschen (Zinc) Y-86

	Diameter	Weight	Thickness
	17 mm.	1.8 gms.	1.3 mm.
1947			2
1948	-	11,635,000	
1949	-	7,712,000	
1950	-	4,172,000	

Trade Coins of the Austrian Republics

Taler (Silver)

Diameter	Round Weight	Thickness	Fineness
39.5 mm.	28.0668 gms.	2.5 mm.	833 ¹ / ₃

Dates listed since 1947 only.

1947 - 10,209
 1948 - 6,704
 1949 - 3,296
 1950 -
 1951 -
 1952 -
 1953 -
 1954 - 11,057
 1955 - 17,800
 1956 - 37,707
 1957 -
 1958 -
 1959 - 166,405
 1960 - 812,176
 1961 - 2,107,301
 1962 - 520,940
 1963 -
 1964 -

Obv. Bust of Maria Theresa. Translation of abbreviations gives: Maria Theresia, by the Grace of God, Empress of the Holy Roman Empire, Queen of Hungary and Bohemia. The S.F. refers to Schoebel and Faby, mint-master and mint-warden of the Gunzberg Mint.

Rev. - Archduchess of Austria, Duchess of Burgundy, and Countess of Tyrol

Gold Trade Coins of the Austrian Republics

100 Kronen				
Diameter	Weight	Thickness	Fineness	
37 mm.	33.8753 gms.	2.2 mm.	900	

20 Kronen				
Diameter	Weight	Thickness	Fineness	
21 mm.	6.7751 gms.	1.4 mm.	900	

20 Francs				
Diameter	Weight	Thickness	Fineness	
21 mm.	6.4516 gms.	1.4 mm.	900	

10 Francs				
Diameter	Weight	Thickness	Fineness	
19 mm.	3.2258 gms.	.9 mm.	900	

Gold Trade Coins cont.

Gold Ducats are trade coins issued under law dated March 9, 1870
(State Gazette No. 126)

4 Ducats (Gold)

Weight	Fineness
13.9636 gms.	986 1/9

Dated 1915 and issued as proofs.

1950 - 17,977

1 Ducat

Weight	Fineness
3.4909 gms.	

Dated 1915

1950 - 65,664

Other Coins Circulating in Austria as listed in "Annual Report of the Director of the Mint". (Partial)

1 Reichspfennig (Zinc)

Diameter	Weight	Thickness
17 mm.	1.8 gms.	1.3 mm.

5 Reichspfennig

Diameter	Weight	Thickness	Composition
18 mm.	2.5 gms.	1.5 mm.	92% Cu. - 8% Al.
19 mm.	2.5 gms.	1.5 mm.	Zinc

10 Reichspfennig

Diameter	Weight	Thickness	Composition
21 mm.	4 gms.	1.8 mm.	92% Cu. - 8% Al.
21 mm.	3.5 gms.	1.8 mm.	Zinc

50 Reichspfennig

Diameter	Weight	Thickness	Composition
22.5 mm.	1.3 gms.	1.6 mm.	Al.

Bibliography and Notes

Reference figures represent references by numbers as listed in bibliography.

The letter H after a specific coin date means that the coin has been seen by the author bearing that date.

The numeral 2 means that the date appearing on the specified coin is listed in Cejnek.

Quantities of coins listed by year in parenthesis are taken from the U. S. Mint Reports. The yearly mintage figures do not necessarily represent the number of coins bearing that date. Quantities not in parenthesis have been taken from Cejnek or the Miller zu Aichholz volumes. They supposedly represent the number of coins bearing that date.

Bibliography

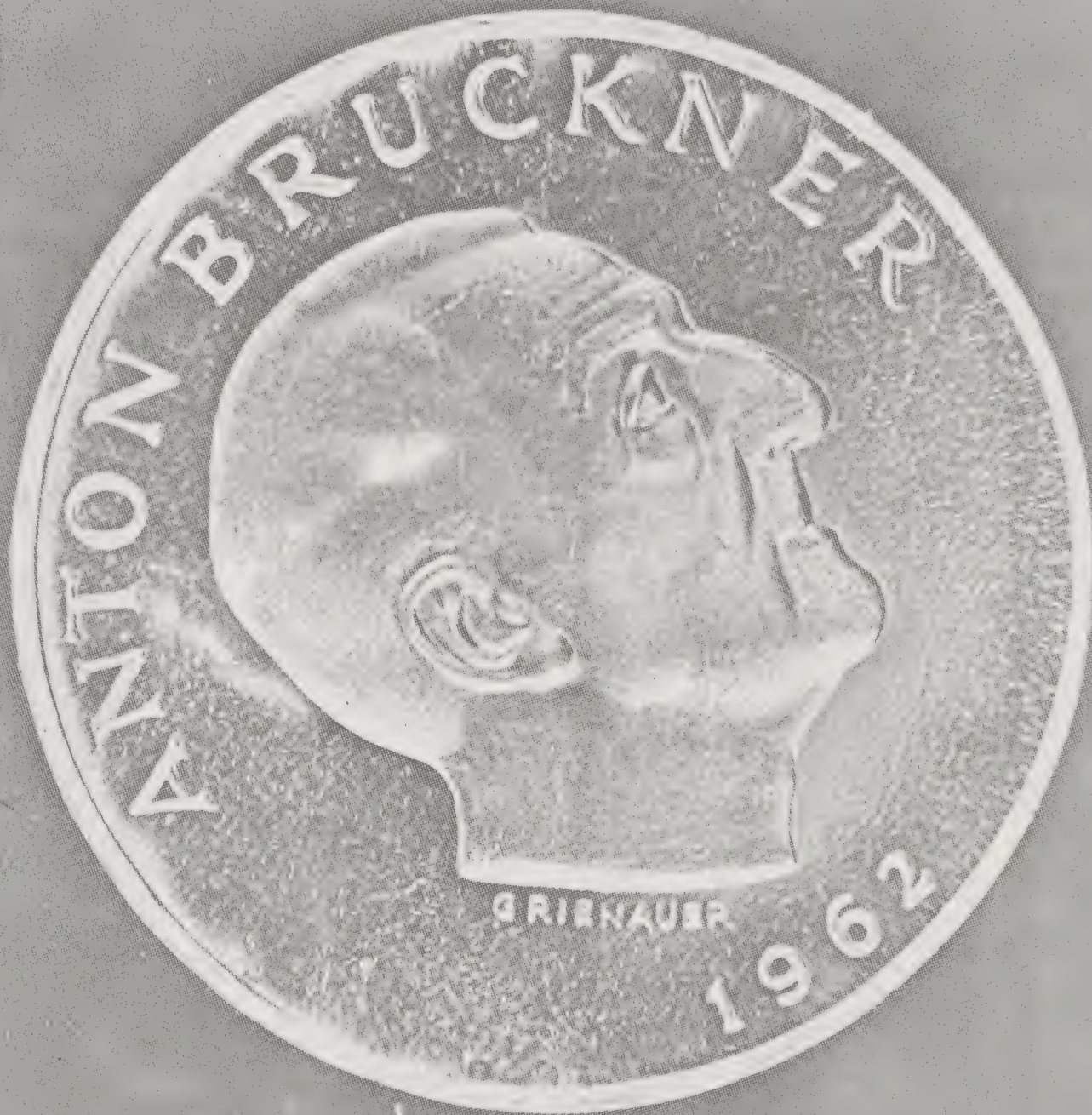
1. "Annual Report of the Director of the Mint" - U. S. Government Printing Office.
2. Cejnek, Major d. R. Josef - "Osterreichische Munzprägungen von 1705 Bis 1935", Wien, 1935
3. Cejnek, Major d. R. Josef - "Nachtrag zu den Osterreichischen Munzprägungen von 1519 Bis 1954", Wien, 1954
3. Yeoman, R. S. - "A Catalog of Modern World Coins", Whitman, Racine, Wis., 1962
4. V. Miller zu Aichholz, A. Loehr, E. Holzmar - "Osterreichische Munzprägungen 1519 - 1938" - 2 vol., Wien, 1948
5. Bullowa, David M. - "The Coinage of the Austrian Republic (1918 to 1938)" - Numismatic Scrapbook, Vol. IV, no. 5, P. 161 - 168.
6. Friedberg, Robert - "Gold Coins of the World" - Coin and Currency Institute, N. Y., N. Y., 1958

















Eagle Heraldry On Coinage

By David Ash
Oakville, Ontario

Birds, of course, play a large and prominent part in heraldry. Those which have been impressed into the service of heraldic emblazonment comprise almost every species known to ornithologists.

Though the earliest roles of arms give us instances of various other birds, the one which makes the most prominent appearance is the eagle, either in heraldry or as an armorial bearing, and in all the early representations this will invariably be found "displayed."

In the 12th and 13th centuries the eagle appears with the head raised and the beak closed, the sachsen (bones of the wings) are curled up at the ends, and the pinions (like the talons) take a vertical downward direction. The tail, composed of a number of stiff feathers, frequently issues from a knob or ball.

With the end of the 14th century the head straightens itself, the beak opens and the tongue disappears, and the claws form an acute angle with the direction of the body; at this period also the claws occasionally receive the hose covering the upper part of the leg. Furthermore, the feathers of the tail spread out sicklewise.

The 15th century shows the eagle with sachsen forming a half circle, the pinions spread out and radiating therefrom, and the claws more at a right angle. The 16th century draws the eagle in a more ferocious aspect, and depicts it in as ornamental and ornate a manner as possible.

The double eagle occurs in the East as well as in the West in very early times. Since about 1335 A.D. the double eagle has appeared sporadically as a sym-

bol of the Roman-German Empire, and under Emperor Sigismund became the settled armorial device of the Roman Empire. King Sigismund before his coronation as Emperor, bore the single-headed eagle.

The earliest instance of the eagle as a definitely heraldic charge upon a shield made its appearance upon the Great Seal of the Markgrave Leopold of Austria in 1136 A.D. where the equestrian figure of the Markgrave carries a shield so charged.

More or less regularly, subsequently to the reign of Frederick Barbarossa, elected King of the Romans in 1152, and crowned as Emperor in 1155, the eagle with one or two heads seems to have become the recognized heraldic symbol of the Holy Roman Empire; and the seal of Richard, Earl of Cornwall, elected King of the Romans in AD 1257, shows his arms displayed upon the breast of an eagle.

The origin of the double-headed eagle has been the subject of endless controversy, the tale one is usually taught to believe being that it originated in the dimidiation upon one shield of two separate coats of arms.

The Imperial eagle was not one eagle with two heads, but two eagles, the one laid upon the other, and their heads separated, looking different ways, which represented the two heads of the Empire after it was divided into East and West. The whole discussion is an apt example of the habit of earlier writers to find or provide hidden meanings and symbolism when no such meanings existed.

The real truth undoubtedly is that the double-headed eagle was

an accepted figure long before heraldry came into existence.

It may perhaps be as well to point out, with the exception of the two positions "displayed" and "closed", very little if any agreement at all exists amongst authorities either as to the terms to be employed or as to the position intended for the wings when a given term is used in a blazon. Practically every other single position is simply blazoned "rising", this term being employed without additional distinctive terms of variation in official blazons and emblazonments.

Nor can one obtain any certain information from reference to the real eagle, for the result of careful observation would seem to show that in the first stroke of the wings, when rising from the ground they pass through every position from the wide outstretched form, which are termed "rising with wings elevated and displayed", to a position practically "closed". As a consequence, therefore, no one form can be said to be more correct than the other, either from the point of view of nature or from the point of view of ancient precedent.

The following figures numbered one to nine will serve as a full and comprehensive list. An angle may differ, but their position will invariably remain the same. Furthermore, it must be pointed out that heraldry is not in service in all countries. Therefore, it is incorrect to refer or term certain blazons heraldry, but rather in certain instances armorial bearings, as they originated with the science of armory, which appropriated them ready-made, together with their symbolism.

EAGLE HERALDRY ON COINAGE.



Displayed.



Double Headed.
Displayed



Closed



Rising.
Wings Addorsed
and inverted



Rising.
Wings Addorsed
and elevated



Rising.
Wings Displayed
and inverted



Rising.
Wings Displayed
and elevated



Displayed.
Wings Inverted



Volant



Phoenix
(Rising from
fiery depths)

ROBERT J. HUDSON, M.D.

121 UNIVERSITY PLACE

PITTSBURGH 13, PA.

"UNITED STATES TERRITORIAL AND PIONEER GOLD"

The Private Gold Series is one of the necessity moneys of the United States and is most interesting and historical of all the areas of numismatics. These coins were born of necessity and issued to fill the vacuum that existed in remote areas of our country and principally in California immediately following the Gold Rush of 1848 and 1849.

Historically, the Gold Rush had its onset at the time of discovery of gold on John Augustus Sutter's property at Sutter's Fort, California. James Marshall, his foreman, while building a saw mill on January 24, 1848, discovered nuggets of gold. The citizens of Lititz, Pennsylvania, the town where Sutter eventually retired to and where he died, and is now buried on the Moravian graveyard in that community, tell the following story:

Sutter forwarded to the Philadelphia Mint gold for melting and making coins and the mint leaked out the discovery of gold in California and this started the Gold Rush. Sutter came east to sue the government and settled in Lititz, Pennsylvania because a niece of his was attending school in that community. Eventually, the government awarded him a number of thousands of dollars to settle his case and he eventually died in Lititz, Pennsylvania. This story is controversial to a common one that states that he

ROBERT J. HUDSON, M.D.

121 UNIVERSITY PLACE

PITTSBURGH 13, PA.

Page 2.

returned to Pennsylvania in 1873, a ruined man and living on a pension granted him from the State of California. I would tend to believe the Lititz story.

The economic frustration and the stringency of metallic currency stimulated the business firms to issue a gold metallic token. This is one of the great necessity issues of our country along with the Jackson Hard Times Tokens and Civil War Tokens and encased postage stamps.

The issue of Templeton Reid and Bechtler are not true necessity issues, however fit the Private Gold Series. The Federal Government encouraged these private issues and some "bar money" pieces show the stamp of the U. S. Internal Revenue Department. Under the laws of the United States which forbade any state to issue coins, however, owing to a loop hole in the laws, private individuals were permitted to make coins. Some of these were gold coins of good quality and these disappeared from the market being melted down for their gold content while others of inferior grade were traded, eventually refused, and finally melted down when the issuing company needed cash or was liquidated.

As roads were built and lines of communication improved, the U. S. coinage became plentiful and eventually the San Francisco mint supplied sufficient coins. However, much of this

ROBERT J. HUDSON, M.D.

121 UNIVERSITY PLACE

PITTSBURGH 13, PA.

Page 3.

necessity gold money found its way into the melting pots of the mints and the assay offices. The United States passed a law June 4, 1864 forbidding individuals to issue any form of money. Today few specimens of this rare money exists.

July 2, 1963

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

Toward the end of the Eighth Century, under the influence of a change which had taken place in the coinage of France, the British coined a silver penny. This was during the reign of Offa, King of Mercia 757-795 A.D. The corresponding coins of France were based on a standard devised by Charlemagne, who used the basic unit of a pound of solid silver. The coins were called deniers (from the Latin denarius) King Offa divided the pound into 240 parts and issued silver pennies with a value of $1/240$ of a pound of silver. He used on the reverse as a religious symbol a cross, which also was used as a means of dividing the coin into four equal parts which were called farthings.

During the reign of Edward III 1327-1377 new coins were added to the silver pennies. Edward III established a complete coinage system containing gold and silver coins of several denominations.

The first shillings were issued about 100 years later under Henry VII 1485-1509. They were worth 12 pence or $1/20$ of a pound.

The English monetary system is still based on the old Roman pound. Many changes may be expected in the near future. Had England managed to gain entry into the Common market, it may well have been necessary to do so then.

Because of a lack of interest on the part of the various Kings and Queens, collectors of the English coins find any number of tokens issued by private persons, banks and almost any type of shop or business. These are made of almost all materials used in the manufacture of coins, gold, silver, copper, brass and even tin.

During the years 1810-1812 the present Royal Mint was built and powerful machinery was erected by Boulton and Watt. In 1816 a complete new issue of coinage was started. Halfcrowns, shillings and sixpence were struck during that year. The silver issue was reduced in size and weight to sixty-six shillings instead of sixty-two to the troy pound. This size and weight continued up to the present day and all silver from 1816 is still legally current.

It was no longer possible to use bank or private tokens, the famous counter-stamped Spanish dollars, etc.

With this new system of coinage it was possible to impose the British monetary system on all her colonies. To do so it was necessary to have special British denominations to bridge between the new and old colonial systems. Except by denomination these special issues were indistinguishable from the regular British coins.

The Groat (4 pence in silver 1838-56 1888) was a substitute for the $\frac{1}{4}$ guilder in British Guiana, the $\frac{1}{4}$ farthing 1839-53 and $\frac{1}{2}$ farthing 1839-56 were rough equivalents of $\frac{1}{2}$ and 1 duit and $\frac{1}{2}$ and 1 Indian pie. The $1\frac{1}{2}$ pence 1838-62 was considered equal to the Indian anna, and to the Spanish-American $\frac{1}{4}$ real used in Jamaica. The $\frac{1}{3}$ farthing 1844-1913 substituted for Malta's 1 grano. This brings us to my subject for this evening, which is the modern English silver and the designers. The issue of 1816 mentioned above is known to us as the George III Bull neck coins-they were designed by B. Pistrucci who was at that time an engraver at the mint. He was named Chief Engraver in 1817. It was also the last type for this reign.

Coins of George IV were designed and engraved by Benedetto Pistrucci, the reverse of all three designs for the halfcrowns was the work of his assistant Jean Baptiste Merlen. In 1825 Pistrucci was commissioned to engrave the Obverse

from a bust by Sir Francis Chantrey, he refused to copy the work of another artist, the work was done by William Wyon and the new reverse was engraved by Merlen.

William Wyon came from a family of engravers most of whom work in the Royal Mint one time or the other. He was awarded a gold medal by the Society of Arts for the die of the head of Gers, made in competition.

In 1815 he worked with his uncle, Thomas Wyon, Sr. in engraving the Great Seals. He was appointed 2nd engraver at the Royal Mint in 1816 under Thomas Wyon, Jr. and did most of the work on the British and Colonial coinage. He was appointed Chief Engraver in 1828 and held that position until his death in 1851.

Coins for William IV 1830-1837 Olverse of all silver were designed and engraved by William Wyon, reverse by J. B. Merlen. The "Younghead" coins of Victoria 1837-1901 were designed and engraved by William Wyon the reverse by J. B. Merlen. This design was modified occasionally during 1839-50 but all changes were minor.

The second issue of the $\frac{1}{2}$ crown in 1874 through 1887 have the Queen's head moulded in much lower relief than the earlier issue and they lost much of their beauty, the change was made because the dies lasted much longer than before.

In 1887, the Queen's Golden Jubilee, the entire coinage was redesigned. Obverses were engraved by L. C. Wyon from designs by Sir J. Boehm; reverse was designed by L. C. Wyon.

The 'Old head' coins 1887-1901 were engraved by George William DeSaulles from a design by Sir Thomas Brock, who also designed the reverse of the half crown. The reverse of the shilling, showing three shields in the form of a trefoil within the Garter was designed by Sir Edward Paynter; DeSaulles engraved the dies.

The florin of 1848-47 known as the "Godless Florin" of which there are two types. The 1848-49 did not have the Dei Gratia in the Title-obverse by W. Wyon, Reverse by W. Dyce. The 1851-87 design was altered and became known as the "Gothic Florin" a unique feature about it is the date which is in Roman numerals and in Gothic script.

The Dobule florin an unpopular denomination was issued in 1887 and was discontinued in 1890-its design was an enlargement of the florin and was the work of William Wyon and J. Boehm.

Edward VII 1901-1910

All coins for this reign were designed by G. W. DeSaulles. The reverse of the florin was drawn from life, the daughter of the Master of the Mint posed for DeSaulles.

George V 1910-1936

First issue obverse by Sir Bertram Mackennal, reverse by G. W. DeSaulles; it being the same as used in the previous reign.

The second issue in 1927, had a reduced head on the obverse and a new reverse designed by Kruger Gray. In 1935 a Commemorative crown was issued to celebrate the King's silver jubilee. Reverse was by Percy Metcalf. The silver content of the shilling was reduced in 1920 from .925 fine to .500 fine (half silver and half alloy).

Edward VIII 1936

No coins were issued before his abdication. All coins for this year are the same as the previous reign.

George VI 1936-1952

Silver issue obverse by Hugh Paget and reverse by Kruger Gray. The reverse of the 1951 Commemorative crown reintroduces Pistrucci's St. George.

This marked the end of silver coinage in Britain except for the Maundy Money.

THE KITTANNING MEDAL

OR

(ARMSTRONG MEDAL)

R. J. HUDSON, M.D.

The Western Pennsylvania Numismatic Society devoted its September 1963 meeting to numismatic items of Pittsburgh and Western Pennsylvania. One of the displays was the Kittanning (Pa.) Medal, in silver, copper perfect impression and copper after the dies cracked. The history of this medal was the subject of a brief paper presented to the society.

A review of the numismatic literature reveals little or nothing about this historic piece other than references in a few auction catalogues. The 50 year index of the American Numismatic Society lists ^{Two} ~~one~~ references. The Index of the Journal of the American Numismatic Association lists none. The history of the victory at Kittanning (Pa.) by Lieutenant Colonel John Armstrong and his men on September 8, 1756, has been recorded in various historical journals, principally those of Pennsylvania.

A word by word account of Armstrong's attack on the Indian village of Kittanning, Pennsylvania as reported to his superior officer is published in various old books on Western Pennsylvania.

William A. Hunter, historian with the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, has

aptly and exactly recorded the history in various publications. It would be impossible to improve On his text, therefore I will quote the historical facts from him.

"In the spring of 1756 the French and Indian War became painfully real to Pennsylvanians living west of the Susquehanna (River). The first scattered Indian raids, in the fall of 1755, had been interrupted by winter, but now were resumed in earnest. Incited and aided by the French enemy, recently established in western Pennsylvania, Delaware and Shawnee Indians, under their leaders, Shingas and Captain Jacobs, swept down to burn, kill and capture."

"In Pennsylvania, Braddock's defeat on July 9, 1755 had brought war to a province unwilling to take military action and unaccustomed to military planning. Fearful of French military funds and forces, Governor Robert Hunter Morris had at first, in the summer of 1755, extemporized local defences in the Cumberland Valley, between Carlisle and the Maryland line. In October, Indian attacks, minor in terms of actual numbers and losses but alarming in implication, woke Pennsylvanians to the real nature of the danger they faced; and on November 1, a heavier Indian attack on the Coves, between present McConnellsburg and the Maryland line, showed the inadequacy of any merely local defenses."

"The Province had built and garrisoned four forts west of the Susquehanna; Fort George, Fort Granville, Fort Shirley, and Fort Lyttelton, The frontier attacks reached a

climax on July 30, 1756, when a force of Indians headed by Captain Jacobs and supported by fifteen Frenchmen besieged Fort Granville and, having set fire to the place killed the lieutenant (Lieutenant Edward Armstrong) then in command, and forced the garrison to surrender. This destruction of a Provincial fort called for revenge and also for a reorganization of defenses for greater strength and better protection. The chief responsibility for these tasks lay upon Lieutenant Colonel John Armstrong, commander of the Second Battalion of the Pennsylvania regiment, which garrisoned the forts west of the Susquehanna, (and brother of dead Lt. Edward Armstrong.) Accordingly, with the approval of Governor Morris, the officers drew up secret plans for the attack upon the Indians."

"It had been learned from escaped prisoners that the Indian leaders, Shingas and Captain Jacobs had their headquarters at Kittanning, on the Allegheny River (above Pittsburgh). This was a site of early Delaware settlements on the Ohio, dating from the 1720's, and had long been known to the Pennsylvania traders who accompanied and followed these Indians from the Susquehanna. The Delaware name of the place meant "at the great river"; and the Iroquois name, Attique, was of similar significance; it was a major landmark on a route running westward from the lower Susquehanna to the prairie country south of the Great Lakes. To this place Shingas had removed in 1754 from the forkes of the Ohio."

It should be noted that the present site of Kittanning, Pennsylvania, approximates that of the Indian village of Kittanning

and was named after the latter.

"Marching by various routes, 300 men of Armstrong's six garrisons assembled at Fort Shirley, the most advanced of the forts, and on Monday August 30, the main body of troops set out from this place, preceded by an advance party which they overtook at the Allegheny Mountain on Friday, September 3. From this place scouts went forward to reconnoiter. Upon their return the next day, the troops stored their supplies on scaffolds, and set out on an unbroken march, continuing into the night of September 7, to Kittanning."

The attack began at daybreak, September 8, 1756. The Indian leader Captain Jacobs was killed. Lieutenant Colonel Armstrong's official report listed his losses at 17 men killed, 13 wounded and 19 missing. Of the 19 missing, 3 were later reported alive. The Indians reported their losses as seven men and two women. The Indian leader Shingas escaped.

The attack on Kittanning was a moral victory. It improved the spirits of the settlers, and the Delaware Indians abandoned their settlement at Kittanning, retiring to the protection of the French Forts, and to less exposed towns on the Beaver River and western settlements.

"On October 5, 1756, the Corporation of the City of Philadelphia gave Armstrong a vote of thanks, and set aside 150 pounds for appropriate gifts to him and his officers."

A medal was struck in his honor by the Corporation of the City of Philadelphia on January 5, 1757. Thomas Penn

presented Armstrong with a sword and belt; and some years later the Proprietors ordered a tract of land surveyed for Armstrong. "Including the old Kittanning town." The patent for this tract, dated March 2, 1775, makes the grant. "In Testimony and Memorial of the Services of Colonel John Armstrong in his arduous and successful Expedition against the Indians at the Indian town and Settlement at Kittanning on the Allegheny which was the first instance of carrying the War into the Indian Country and gave a check to their Incursions into this Province;" and it pointedly names the tract "VICTORY."

The medal is described as follows:

Obverse: THE GIFT OF THE CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA. Shield of the old arms of the city divided quarterly.

Reverse: Attack on Kittanning. Log Cabin in flames; to the right a causeway (river); in foreground four soldiers and a dead Indian; Inscribed KITTANING DESTROYED BY COLL. ARMSTRONG. IN EXERQUE. SEPTEMBER 8, 1756.

Diameter: 46 m.m.

The medal was engraved by Edward Duffield a Philadelphia watchmaker and engraver (1730-1805) and struck by Joseph Richardson, a noted silversmith of Philadelphia (1711-1784.)

The original medal is known in silver, pewter and copper. The United States Mint Kittanning Medal is known in bronze. There are counterfeits known in lead. A few medals in copper are known having been struck after the dies cracked and they show the impression of the broken die beautifully.

The medal in silver is most rare and less than six are known. Mr. R. N. Williams, 2nd, Director of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa., informs me that the society own one in silver, copper and pewter. The silver medal is on exhibition with the following description:

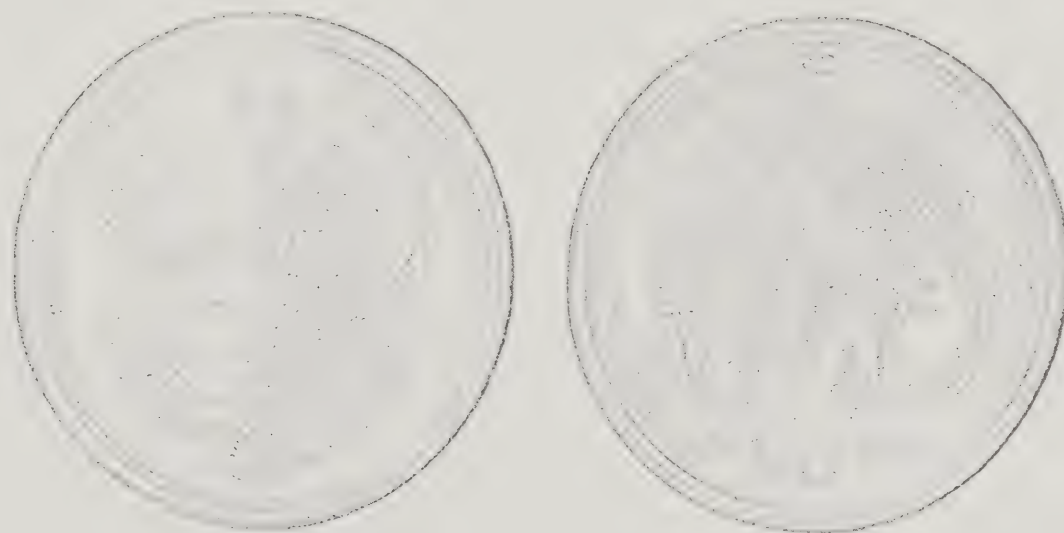
"The Kittanning or General Armstrong medal (1756) is believed to have been the first medal awarded by the colonies or cities to war soldiers for their services. This also is one of the first medals from dies struck in the colonies. Edward Duffield cut the dies and Joseph Richardson, the silver-smith, struck the medals. Silver medals were presented to Col. Armstrong and his commissioned officers."

I would believe that the copper and pewter medals were awarded to non-commissioned officers and the enlisted men.

A review of auction catalogues points up that the medal is catalogued under various headings such as, Early American Medals, American Medals relating to the Army, American Historical Medals, and Indian Peace Medals. (English, George II, 1727 to 1760.)

Historically, the medal is closely associated with the early history of Western Pennsylvania and our country. Numismatically, it is significant in that it is one of the earliest, if not the first medal, struck in the Colonial United States.

Robert J. Hudson, M.D.



THE KITTANNING MEDAL

BIBLIOGRAPHY

* *

1. HUNTER, WM. A. "VICTORY AT KITTANNING" PENNSYLVANIA
HISTORICAL JOURNAL VOL. XXIII No. 3
July, 1956
2. HUNTER, WM. A., S. K. STEVENSON, D. H. KENT
"ARMSTRONGS VICTORY AT KITTANNING"
PA. HISTORICAL AND MUSEUM COMMISSION,
HARRISBURG, PA. 1956
3. FORTS ON THE PENNSYLVANIA FRONTIER (1753-1758)
WM. A. HUNTER - HARRISBURG, PA. 1960 p. 405
4. FRONTIER FORTS
FRONTIER FORTS OF PA. REPORT OF THE COMMISSION TO
LOCATE THE SITE OF PA. STATE 1896. VOL. I. p. 605
5. CRAIG, NEVILLE B. - THE OLDEN TIMES, PITTSBURGH, PA.
1846, VOL. I. page 76. COLL. ARMSTRONG'S LETTER.
6. KENNEY. EARLY AMERICAN MEDALISTS AND DIE SINKERS
p. 7 and 20.
7. THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS
VOL. 6, p. 17
VOL. 14, p. 91

ANCIENT BRITISH COINS

The coinage of the peoples of what is now England, before the Island was conquered by the Romans, is little known and even less collected in the United States, which is rather a pity in view of the antiquarian interest which the series possesses. Nevertheless, the very obscurity of this series permits me to generalize in the course of this paper, and encourages me to think that such errors of omission and commission as it may contain may escape undetected.

Those of us who collect the coins of Great Britain, or who have studied the history of that country, are prone to think in terms of historical periods, as though a wall had been erected before and after each. The fallacy of this thinking is perfectly obvious, when one considers that the money of Carthage and of Rome alike had economic and artistic roots in the coins of the Greeks, and that the currencies of Byzantines and Franks were but two continuations of the Roman system. History is a flowing continuity, unbroken by the arbitrary dams which are indicated in our textbooks.

The period of time which we are considering is relatively brief, compared with the Roman occupation or the Saxon settlements, beginning somewhere in the 2nd century B.C. and continuing to the Roman conquests of 43 to about 80 A.D. Yet the native peoples had the misfortune to leave us no written records; like the Philistines, the Carthaginians and the more modern Aztecs and Incas, our knowledge is based chiefly upon the writings of the enemies who overcame them. As a result, these accounts are biased and sketchy, and leave many gaps which we must fill by conjecture, and it is interesting that the coins have done more than a little to fill in some of the blanks.

It is believed that several of the great waves of migration which emerged from the unknown areas of Germany or western Asia, and which eventually overwhelmed the Roman Empire, reached Great Britain. Such names as Celts, Gaels and Brythons (or Britons) are applied to them, and they came in waves at long intervals, the later conquering or pushing back the earlier and more settled peoples. Whatever the names of these waves, and wherever their origins, our definite knowledge begins with the two raids of Julius Caesar in 55 and 54 B.C.

The immensely ambitious Caesar, leading a first-rate military force, had embarked upon the conquest and pacification of Gaul, the modern areas of France and the Low Countries lying between the Rhine and the Pyrenees. As his campaign progressed, he was increasingly annoyed by aid, in the form of reinforcements, supplies and shelter, which his Gallic enemies received from their kinsmen across the Channel in the island which Romans called Britannia. In order to punish such intervention and to prevent its

repetition, Caesar led amphibious forces to south-east Britain in two successive years, and after defeating the local tribesmen and briefly occupying a little territory, he withdrew to Gaul with his prisoners. He had not conquered the country, nor had he attempted to do so.

The emperors Augustus and Tiberius, who succeeded him in power, both planned a genuine conquest, but it remained for Claudius to undertake it in 43 A.D. Moving with methodical efficiency, the armies conquered one area after another, and the civil officers followed, to consolidate the new Roman province. For the most part this was effective in imposing the Roman civilization upon the country, although extensive military forces remained active along the Welsh and Scottish borders and in subduing revolts. The last great revolt came in 61 A.D., when the Romans annexed the territory of the Iceni, in east-central Britain, upon the death of their king without male issue. The annexation was most brutal, and the Icenian queen, Boudicca (or Boadicea), led a revolt which spread over half the province and resulted in the massacre of some 70,000 Romans. The Romans eventually won, of course, but milder rule resulted.

The area of "Britain" actually excluded Wales and Cornwall, and extended north through Yorkshire almost into Scotland. Outside of this region were peoples of a lesser degree of culture, perhaps the remnants of the earlier migrations -- the Welsh, the Picts, the Scots. We are not concerned with them, for they produced no coins.

Within Britain, itself, we have two groups of tribes. The first group was located in the southeast, and was closely related to the peoples of western Gaul. It was these tribes, which we can call the Belgic group, which had helped their kinsmen oppose Caesar, and they had long been more or less influenced by Greek and Roman traders. These were the Cantii, the Atrebates and their allies, the Regni, the Trinovantes and the Catuvellauni. The latter became the dominant tribe through conquest, and one of its conquests provided a pretext for the final Roman invasion.

Outside of the area occupied by the Belgic peoples were other tribes -- the Durotriges, the Dobuni, the Coritani, the Iceni and the Brigantes -- which probably were of the same racial stock but had a less-developed culture, most likely because they were more remote from Gaul in their location. The boundaries of the tribal territories cannot be precisely determined today, and some areas may have been held by no one tribe.

The people definitely were not savages, although less advanced than the Mediterranean populations. The tribes, as indicated above and on the map, were probably confederacies of tribal groups, and their "kings" could be more accurately called "chiefs". If an analogy is needed, perhaps we can refer to the tribes and confederacies of the North American Indians.

The coins which these peoples produced can be traced, in type, to Greek and Roman prototypes. Thus the British currency is not a separate subject, a separate pool so to speak, but rather an eddy or backwater in the main stream of ancient numismatics.

One of the famous coins of the ancient world was the beautiful stater of Philip of Macedon, father of Alexander the Great, which bears a head of Apollo and either a chariot or a horseman. There is little doubt that many of the earlier coins attempt to imitate this piece of gold, or to imitate the imitations which were made in Gaul. It was long believed that such coins reached Gaul through traders; there appears to be later evidence that the Romans, having pillaged the treasuries of Greece, used the huge quantities of gold staters to pay their frontier forces in the West.

Whatever the route or method, the British (and Gallic) coins display a crude laureate head upon one side, and a horse -- without chariot or rider -- upon the other. As time passed, the designs evolved into something different. The head becomes a conventionalized design, perhaps of leaves, without resemblance to human portraiture. The horse continues, surrounded by nondescript objects which probably have no significance as symbols. None of these coins bears an inscription, and the areas of their origin can be assumed only upon the basis of finds.

Later coins are inscribed with the names of rulers, in more or less abbreviated form, and occasionally with a place name, also abbreviated. Often these are neatly done, frequently they are imitative of Roman rather than Greek types, and perhaps they were the work of Gallic or Roman-trained workmen rather than of British artisans. These come from the so-called Belgic tribes, or at least the best of them do, and have gone a long way to add to and to clarify our earlier knowledge of the people who used them.

For example, we know the names of 12 British kings and queens from Roman writings which have survived to our time. But 7 of this number are represented by attributable coins. Yet there are at least 22 others whose names we know, in whole or in part, solely from coins, and whose probable territories we can surmise from the locations of finds. Upon this basis, Derek Allen has been able to attempt a reconstruction of the Belgic dynasties and to conjecture the probable dates of issue.

Numismatists who like puzzles will enjoy the study of these relics of a well-nigh forgotten time, while those who seek precise data on their coins will despair of collecting them. This, of course, is true of almost all ancient coinages. Price will be a deterrent to many collectors, for the commonest British coins by far are the gold pieces. (Next commonest are the bronze and tin coins, with the silver occurring least frequently.)

There is no need, however, for the numismatist to feel that in collecting the British series he is travelling upon a road which is wholly without signs or direction markers. Several excellent works on the subject exist. The outstanding book is The Coins of the Ancient Britons, by Sir Arthur Evans, (London, 1864; supplement, London, 1890) who achieved fame for his work at Mycenae^{and} in Crete. Later writers have built upon the foundation of Evans' work, and some, like Derek Allen, in his The Belgic Dynasties of Britain and Their Coins (Oxford, 1944) have revised our historical thinking upon numismatic evidence.

To such books I must, of necessity, refer those who are interested in acquiring a broader knowledge of these pieces, for time does not permit more than this generalized and superficial discussion. For which my listeners may be thankful, since detailed discussion of types, distribution, rarity and similar matters would make this paper not only too long but, to many of you, infinitely dull.

Perhaps examination of the little exhibit of examples from my own collection will prove more amusing.

W. W. Woodside

To:
The Western Pennsylvania Numismatic Society,
November 5, 1963

BRITISH KINGS

mentioned by Roman writers

NAME	TRIBE	APPROX. DATES
CUNOBELINUS	{CATUVELLAUNI Trinovantes - Cantii	A.D. 15-40
ADMINIUS	?	?
CARATACUS	{CATUVELLAUNI Trinovantes - Cantii Atrebates	A.D. 35-40
TOGODUMNUS	{CATUVELLAUNI Trinovantes - Cantii	A.D. 40-3
DUBNOVELLAUNUS	{TRINOVANTES Cantii	B.C. 15 - A.D. 1
TINCOMMIUS	ATREBATES & REGNI	B.C. 20 - A.D. 5
VERICA	ATREBATES & REGNI	A.D. 10 - 43
COGIDUMNUS	ATREBATES & REGNI	A.D. 45
CARTIMANDUA (Q)	BRIGANTES	A.D. 49-69
COMMIUS ?	ATREBATES & REGNI ?	B.C. 45-20
PRASUTAGAS	ICENI	A.D. 50-60
BOUDICCA (Q)	ICENI	A.D. 60-1



CAPTAIN SMITH'S "HOGGES"

(The Story of the Sommer Islands or Bermudas)

by
Ray Byrne

(A paper presented to the Western Pennsylvania Numismatic Society)

As the coinage of the Sommer "Ilands" or Bermudas was doubtless the first monies coined for the English colonies in America, it seems fitting that American numismatists know something of its history. From "The Generall Historie of Virginia New England and the Sommer Isles" written by Captain John Smith in London, 1624, we are told, "those Ilands lie in the huge main Ocean, two hundred leagues from any continent (677 miles southeast of New York), in 32 degrees, 25 minutes of Northerly latitude and distant from England, West South-West, about 3300 miles." The Islands, some 200 in number, cover about 21 square miles and at no site do they have a breadth exceeding two and one-half miles.

The Bermudas were first sighted by Juan de Bermudez, a Spaniard, in 1515 and on his return voyage, in ¹⁵²²1522 while carrying a load of "Hogges" to Cuba, was shipwrecked here. The first Englishman to arrive in the Sommer Ilands was one Henry May, a mariner that was also shipwrecked on the northwest shores in December, 1592. The first settlement of the Isles was also by chance, when on the 28th of July 1609, a British group of ships headed for the Virginia Colony under the direction of the appointed Governor, Captain John Smith, were forced aground between the rocks on the Bermudas. Among the colonists aboard the ship "Sea Venture" was Sir George Sommers who was the appointed head of the adventure by James I, then King of England and for whom the Ilands were subsequently named. As the English settlement in Bermuda under the charter of the Virginia Company of London of 1609 was made by colonists on their way to Virginia, the history of both settlements is intimately related. How many of the original nine ships that left England bound for Virginia that successfully landed on the islands has never been reported. Captain Smith's record tells us that from his flagship, the Sea Venture, every man numbering one hundred and fifty in all, made shore through the rocks and shallow waters about, although a full league from the land when the ship came to rest. His report also

Sommer Islands.....page two

relates that this group found it the richest, most abundant, healthiest and most pleasaant place they ever envisioned.

The initial reference to a monies for the settlers is also contained in Captain Smith's report when he realtes (in the past tense) that upon the appointment and arrival of the new Governor Daniel Tuckqr..."he found the existence and use (in May 1616) of a certaine kinde of brasse money with a hogge on the one side, in memory of the abundance of hogges that were found at their (The English Settlers of the Virginia Company) first landing." These islands, although now having no political connection with the United States, were claimed by the Virginia Company as included in their land grants and charters of 1606, 1609 and 1611, until their claim was sold in 1612. In the first charter granted by King Jmes I to "The Company of Adventures and Planters of the City of London for the first Colony in Virginia" the right to "coyne monies for the use of the settlers" was implicit but they never made coins for Virginia proper. They ddd avail themselves, however, of this privilege in having issued the "hogge" money when the Sommer Islands came under their control by the second grant of May 23, 1609. This right to have money coined was specified in Paragraph X of the first charter as follows: "X. ...and that they shall, or lawfully may, establish and cause to be made a Coin, to pass current there between the people of those several Colonies, for the more ease of Traffick and Bargaining between and amongst them, of such Metal and in such Manner and Form as the said Council there shall limit and appoint..."

The Virginia Company's claim to the Sommers Islands was sold, on November 25, 1612, to a new organization labeled, The Governor and Company of the City of London for the Plantation of the Sommer Islands". This Company, now called the Bermuda Company, was granted a charter and certificate of Incorporation by King James I on June 29, 1615, following the Virginia Company's action in relinquishing all its claims to the Crown on November 23, 1614.

These early and numerous transactions and changes of title to the Somer Islands make it difficult to establish the date when the "Hogge" money coins were first ordered, by whom, how they arrived, presumably from London. The crude nature

of the coinsshow that they were produced by the hammer process and that they were made in a hurry on short notice. The evidence also shows, from the specimens described by the vardoous cataloguers, historians etc. that there were several different dies used in their production. Varying size masts on the ship, beads on the edges, size of port-holes of the ship, etc. all point to a conclusive evaluation that different dies were prepared and used for the Shilling and Sixpence pieces. At the time of Daniel Tucker's arrival in May of 1616, there was in use the Shilling, Sixpence and Threepence, all having the same design as follows: The Shilling shows a "Hogge" on the obverse with "Xii" directly above. Around the central design is a beaded circle. At the border is the inscription, "Sommer Islands", while at the extreme edge is another beaded circle. On the reverse is a crude representation of of a full rigged ship, with a flag flying from each of the four masts, around which is a beaded circle at the edge. The coin is of copper weighing approximately 177 grains, somewhat lighter than our own U.S. Copper Large Cents, and bears no date, although the evidence shows that that were in use on the Islands between 1615 and 1624.

The Sixpence design is nearly the same as the shilling, but above the Hogge are the roman numerals "VI". The inscription reads "Sommer Ilands", with the first "s" of the latter word omitted.

It was through the efforts of Gen. J.H. Lefroy, one-time governor of Bermuda that we are indebted for the discovery of the existence of the II, III and IV pence examples of this early coinage of the Americas. The design of these latter three pieces is similar in most respects to that employed on the XII and VI pence coins except for the employment of the respective Roman numeral above the Hogge to denote the coin's value. Both the III and II pence have the letter "S" before the ship and "I" after it.

Since Governor Richard More landed in the Bermudas , July 11, 1612 with specific orders from the proprietors to pay , "not in excess of 20 pence for a workman and 12 pence for a laborer" it is therefore possible, that More/some of this "Hogge" money with him. This would seem to be born out by Captain Smith's report in which he states...."that upon the arrival there of "Master Daniel Tucker", governor, (May 1616) he (Tucker) found that they (the inhabitants) had for a certain time a kind of brasse money....". Thus, if this inference be correct, the currency of these coins must have

commenced sometime between May, 1616 and 1619, and that, it could not have been of long continuance, as in 1624, the date of Captain Smith's report, it is recorded as an event of the past.

From a story in the New York Sun newspaper which was re-edited and printed in the February, 1907 issue of the "Numismatist", we were informed that... "In 1884 a gold twenty shilling piece was found in an old collection at Magdeburg, Prussia, where it was described as an old Bermuda medal. In design this piece conforms with that of the rest of the series, the spelling of the inscription of Sommer "Islands" on the reverse being identical with that on the sixpence, which leaves off one "s" from the word island, and shows that the die was probably engraved by the same hand." Mr. W.W.C. Wilson of Montreal and a specialist of early colonial coinage is quoted in the September, 1912 issue of the same magazine...that he had been given definite evidence that the four denominations of the XII, VI, III and II pence, had, indeed been struck from the original dies in Silver...". In many references the pieces, as they were brought to light were variously described as being brass or copper with a light silver "coating" indicating that they coins could have been "dipped" or "plated" with this metal upon completion. Traces of this "silvering" are mentioned by several historians and cataloguers.

The legend, "Sommer Ilands" (apparent misspelling of both words) would seem to settle for us the orthography of the spelling and name, both as regards Sommer and Ilands. (Sir George Somers—one "m" and Islands with deletion of first "s"). Mr. Patterson DuBois, superintendant of the U.S. Mint wrote in the 1885 American Journal of Numismatics, January issue, that..."Not only is there nothing amiss, but even our conservative Worcester gives "Iland" as the only true spelling: and Skeat in his Etymological Dictionary affirms that the "s" in ~~the~~ island is 'ignorantly inserted owing to confusion with the word "isle", a word of French origin. Iland is a pure English word while Isle comes from the French from the Latin insula. This, of course, is a digression, but it is a good passing illustration of the value of numismatics in its relation to philology."

From the text of an article entitled, "Historical Note on the Coinage of the Somer Islands or Bermudas" by Charles N. Schmall which appeared in

Somer Islands....page five.

the April, 1947 issue of the "Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine", Mr. Schmall, having used as references, the texts of all three charters granted to the Virginia Company as they were printed in the "Documentary Source Book of American History, 1606-1926" by William McDonald, New York, The MacMillan Co., 1926, states "that it was very probable that the coinage of the islands was decided upon and minted between 1612 and 1616." This is born out, Mr. Schmall relates by the monetary references for the right to coin monies contained in both the 1609 and 1615 orders and Charter in addition to that contained in the "Letters Patent" of James I to the Bermuda Company granted on June 29, 1615. These edicts for the use of the Hogge Money was further enlarged upon in Mr. Schmall noteworthy treatise by quoting from a proclamation issued by Governor Daniel Tucker in 1616, which reads, in part, 'We have appointed a base coyne whereby you may give to such men their weekly wages.....And to that end you shall p(ro) claim the said coyne to be currant to passe freelye from man to man only throughout the Islands and not otherwise.'" Governor Tucker also warned the people against refusing to accept payment in these coins. He also strictly prohibited the exportation of these coins from the Islands. Again in 1622 and 1623 King James himself forbade their exportation."

There are no records that this initial coinage for the Americas was ever replaced or cancelled when the apparently small quantity originally made ran out. The few specimens that have come to light and which are now contained in museums both in England and America were first uncovered in Bermuda, Virginia and in New England and Canada where a lively trade existed between the islands and the continent in these early days. For the most part, practically all specimens found and all are rare, are seldom in in better than fine condition due the years spent on the islands which are very moist in climate and tend to corrode the base metal. That the coins were in actual use has been firmly established in Chalmers' work on "Colonial Currency."

To quote Sylvester S. Crosby in his monumental work on "The Early Coins of America" with reference to the Somer Islands coinage..."It is to these islands that we are indebted for the earliest coinage which can be considered as

intended for America. History has preserved for us the most meagre account of this first coinage struck in Europe for her possessions in the New World, --one only, and that simply Smith's passing notice of the former use and partial description of this coin, can we glean from her pages; and the all-devouring tooth of Time has spared us but few specimens from which to determine with what legends and devices it was embellished." ⁶ "Although all descriptions of this early coinage given us by the ~~early~~ historians refer to the pieces as "brasse", it must be noted that in reality, they were struck in copper."

It should be noted in addition to the history of the coins themselves, "that the gratitude of the 'unfortunate' people so shipwrecked on these beautiful isles, upon discovering the bounty of flesh meat in the form of "Black Hogges" which was to be their sole sustenance, knew no bounds, and for nine months subsisted chiefly on this meat, and that they, in their gratitude, stamped or had stamped the image of their benefactor on the coins for their use, the most endearing form it could possibly assume. From the first to last, the hog has been a faithful friend to the American people, and whatever aestheticism might have urged to the contrary, it was but simple justice to allow the hog the honor of taking the lead in furnishing the original device for American coins." (Numismatist, 1891)(December).

The next coinage specifically struck for the Somers Islands followed one hundred and seventy-seven later. In 1793, Mathew Boulton, famed owner of the Soho Mint and strong exponent of the use of the steam engine press for coining, employed Jean Pierre Droz, a famed French medallist to design the 1793 Bermuda Halfpenny. This piece, coined in the same year that the U.S. Mint in Philadelphia struck its first regular issues of cents and halfcents, indicates clearly the advanced product made at the same time in Europe. The 1793 halfpenny for Bermuda, struck in copper for regular issue and in Silver and Bronze as patterns, was struck bearing the head of George III plus the title of the king, 'Georgius III*Dei Gratia* Rex*' on the obverse and the reverse exhibits a three masted ship sailing to the left. Above the ship is inscribed the word 'Bermuda' and below, the date, 1793/ Proofs in all three metals exist.

Although only 200 pounds sterling worth of these coins were struck, only a fraction of that amount ever reached the Islands as the ship carrying this currency to Bermudas was pirated by a French vessel and "only \$600 was received in the colony. These halfpennys of 1793 were legal tender up to eleven pieces, in any payment. Normally, English copper, nickel and silver coins are used in circulation, but these copper pieces of 1793 remained in usage until about 1890; the colony has, however, its own issue of banknotes of \$5, \$1, 10/- and 5/- denominations. The paper currency has been in use for approximately 50 years.

The last coin struck for the Bermudas was a crown-size silver piece struck in 1959 to commemorate the 350th anniversary of the founding of British sovereignty. The obverse of this coin uses the crowned effigy of Her Majesty, Queen Elizabeth II and was designed by Cecil Thomas, while the reverse design was done by N. Stillman based on suggestions made by the Historical Society of Bermuda and depicts a map of the island group with a Bermuda Sloop above and a native built Fitted Dinghy below. Some 200, 892 pieces of this design were coined.

Even today, only about 20 of the islands are inhabited, with an approximate population of some 50,000 persons. Though not a part of the West Indies, the coinages of the Somer Ilands or Bermudas have frequently been catalogued as belonging to this area. More recently they have been included, and rightly so, with the early colonial issues of America.

It is with deep gratitude that I am indebted to the following list of authors, historians and cataloguers for the basic facts that are contained in this treatise for without their energy and patience in 'getting at the facts' in the early days of numismatics, we would today have lost in antiquity, the knowledge of the "Black Hogges" or "Brasse Money" which has come to be known and accepted as the first coins in use in the American colony of the Bermudas.

Bibliography:

- Sylvester S. Crosby, "Early Coins of America", 1878
- American Journal of Numismatics, January, 1885 (Patterson DuBois Article)
- The Numismatist, December, 1891
- Howard A. Linecar, "British Commonwealth Coinage"
- L.V.W. Wright, "Colonial and Commonwealth Coins"
- J. Verner Scaife, "British Colonial Coins and Tokens"

Somer Islands....page eight...

Bibliography continued:

- Edgar H. Adams, Sept. 1912 Numismatist
Seaby Coin and Medal Bulletin, May, 1959
Robert Chalmers, "History of Currency in the British Colonies" London, 1893
James Atkins, "The Coins and Tokens of the Possessions and Colonies of
The British Empire", London, 1839
Woodside, William W., Somer Island Coins, Australian Num. Journal, Vol. 12, No. 1
The Numismatist: Feb., 1907; Sept., 1912; June, 1920; Dec., 1940; Jan., 1941;
Feb., 1941 (George H. Clapp Article); April, 1947 (Charles N.
Schmall Article).
Dickenson, Montroville W., "American Numismatic Manual", Phila., 1860

Addenda:

A white metal token for commemorating the founding of St. Paul's College, Bermuda was first reported by J.H. Lefroy in the American Journal of Numismatics, vol. 8, page 45, and is described in the late Verner Scaife's work, "British Colonial Coins and Tokens" as being 39 mm. in size.

To trace the existence of the Somer Island pieces in American numismatics, we must necessarily begin with Mr. Crosby's work published in 1875, at which time he knew of the existence and had examined two specimens of the Shilling (XII pence) and but a single one of the Sixpence (VI). Mr. Crosby evidently was not aware at the time (1875) of the II, III and IV pence pieces subsequently reported by Gen. J.H. Lefroy; in 1878, the twopence was recorded in the American Journal of Numismatics; the threepence was reported in the Numismatic Chronicle in March of 1883; while the exact date of the first appearance of the fourpence is unknown. The shilling and sixpence made their first appearance on the American scene in a public sale when two specimens (one of the originals from Mr. Crosby) of the shilling were sold and the plate coin from Mr. Crosby's reference work representing the sixpence. Also in this sale the threepence made its appearance and all three denominations (XII, VI, III) were auctioned in the Parmelee Sale of 1890. It was not until the Mills Sale in 1904 that the first twopence was publicly auctioned.

It was through the courtesy of William W. Woodside, curator of coins for the Carnegie Museum of Pittsburgh, that the attached plate showing illustrations of four of the denominations, the XII, VI, III and II pence pieces are herewith presented. It must also be noted that it was also through Mr. Woodside's efforts that note be made of the "discovery and mention" for the first time of the variance in design in the II and III pence denominations. On both these values, the letter "S" was placed before and the letter "I" following the ship on the reverse of these pieces in the original dies. Mr. Woodside's article and illustrations appeared in the January, 1961 issue, (Vol. 12 No. 1) of the Australian Numismatic Journal.

Struck imitations of the Somer Island pieces were made during the 19th century by Montroville Wilson Dickinson (1813-1882), a doctor of medicine, in Philadelphia, Pa., during the 1860's. A. Wuesthoff, a coin dealer in New York also made a "copy" in gold and it was labeled a 20 shilling piece having the

value inscribed on the piece as "XX". Wuestoff also made this copy in silver, bronze, brass and lead. The dies still exist, having been purchased by a private collector from the Wuestoff heirs along with a number of strikings in various metals and over other coins. The illustrated piece is one having been struck over a United States \$10.00 gold piece, which design is still visible together with the milled edge.

Three other copies of plated brass (gun-metal finish) of the Sommer Islands XII, VI and Twopence reside in the Carnegie Museum collection in Pittsburgh. These latter three, are for all purposes, the most accurate copies of the originals in existence. The attribution for their striking and time thereof is unknown.

The reference for the Dickanón and Wuestoff pieces are noted in detail in Richard D. Kenney monograph. "Struck Copies of Early American Coins", published by Wayte Raymond, Jan-Feb., 1952, Vol. 19, No. 1. The last two illustrations are also from this work.

Footnote

The Author as well as the WPNS would be interested in correspondence relative to the existence and location of the Sommer Islands IV pence piece. Address inquiries to Raymond A. Byrne, 701 N. Negley Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. 15206.

SOMMER ISLANDS COINS



12 d.



6 d.



3 d.



2 d.

Sixpence O. Type and legend as the shilling with the following differences: the ship lower at left, the numerals are VI, and the legend is SOMMER ISLANDS.
R. Generally as the shilling.
Diameter, 27 mm. Weight, 5.5 grams.
Crosby Pl. I, no. 2.
Note that there are two varieties with the ship having large or small port-holes; that illustrated is the former, and companion variety.

Threepence O. As the sixpence, except that the ship is lower at left, the numerals are III, and the legend is SOMMER ISLANDS.
R. Generally as the sixpence.
Diameter, 20 mm. Weight, 2.5 grams.

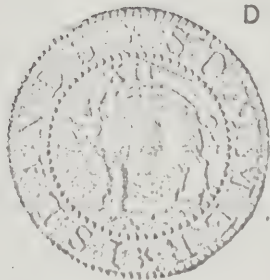
Twopence O. As the threepence, except that the numerals are II.
R. Generally as the threepence.
Diameter, 17 mm. Weight, 1.5 grams.

Printer's error:—Legend reads SOMMER ISLANDS. Corrected in later issue of the Journal.

Note:—Both the 3d. and 12d. have on reverse a ship (at left) and I after it.

SOMMER ISLANDS
IMITATIONS

Dickeson



Wuesthoff



Heinz



DICKESON COPIES

Prof. Montroville Wilson Dickeson (1813-1882), was best known for his American Numismatic Manual published in Philadelphia in 1859. Although a doctor of medicine, most of his years were spent in the study of antiquities and archaeology.



COPY



ORIGINAL

1. SOMMER ISLANDS SHILLING. Copper-Nickel, copper, brass, white-metal. This piece comes muled with various store cards and medals. Although Crosby called this a Robinson piece and others attributed it to Idler, it remained for Woodward to give Dickeson credit for issuing this copy. It was struck, probably in Philadelphia, in the 1850's.



WUESTHOFF

Located at 113 Canal Street, A. Wuesthoff was a New York City coin dealer in the 1880's. His only issue was a fabrication of a Sommer Islands 20 Shilling piece struck in gold, silver, bronze, and brass. It is not known how many of each were struck nor do we know the engraver of the dies. The bronze specimen weighs 12.62 grams while the one in brass weighs exactly 11 grams. Silver 14.95, Gold 7.13 grams — 20 carats.

"Dixie Dough" Kiefer's Talk at
Western Pennsylvania Numismatic Society

George C. Kiefer, with the aid of A.N.A. slides, and specimens of the currency itself, presented the following paper on Confederate currency at the April 7th meeting of the Society at Carnegie Library in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

The Confederate States of America established a provincial government on February 9, 1862 with its capitol at Montgomery, Ala. Jefferson Davis was elected President and the Confederate flag was raised the same day Abraham Lincoln was being inaugurated President of the Federal Government. The Confederate capitol was moved to Richmond Va. a few months later.

The problems the Confederacy encountered in maintaining a sound financial system were very great despite help from England and a wise Secretary of Treasury, Christopher Memminger. No official metallic money was coined, but it is probable that some U.S. coins were in the hands of the people. All Confederate currency was therefore paper and this was issued in volume.

The first funds were received by the Confederacy when Louisiana seceded from the Union and seized the New Orleans mint and the Federal Customs collection. There was approximately \$389,000 in bullion in the mint, and about \$148,000 in custom funds which was transferred to the Confederate Government. Thus the Confederacy started out with over \$500,000 in Federal money. The New Orleans mint continued to operate minting coins with U.S. dies until the bullion was exhausted. A Confederate reverse die of half dollar denomination was made, but only 12 half dollars were coined with this die, using an 1861 obverse die of the U.S. This represents the only attempt of Confederacy to mint metallic money.

The difficulties encountered in providing paper currency were many. First was a lack of good bank note paper, and second, a lack of engravers, and printing facilities. The first bonds and treasury notes were engraved and printed by the American Bank Note Co. in New York. It was reported that these bonds and notes were seized by the Federal Government as contraband and never reached their destination, but both bonds and notes bearing the American Bank Note Co's. notation are available. Subsequent issues were engraved and printed by different companies, and in collecting Confederate currency this is one phase of interest. In general, most of the paper used was of poorer quality than our regular paper money and the engraving and printing leaves much to be desired.

Most of the Confederate issues are readily available in good condition and at reasonable prices. There are some rarities, but they are limited to a few issues. This is not surprising, considering the fact that over two and one half million dollars in currency was in circulation.

This averaged out to about \$225 per person in the Confederacy. It is obvious that this financial situation resulted in inflation. It is indicated by the cost of living at the end of 1863. Coffee was \$12 per pound, soap \$50 a cake, a suit of clothes \$2700, hair cut and shave \$10, and a pen knife \$125.

From a numismatic standpoint, the collecting of Confederate currency differs somewhat from our regular U.S. paper money. While the currency was issued for only four years, there is sufficient variety in the phases to make it interesting. First, denominations from a dollar up to five hundred dollars can be obtained at low prices. Other interesting phases are dates, series, engravers and printers, types of paper including water marks. With the exception of one issue, signatures are not of too great interest, because the notes were signed by hand by hundreds of different people for the Register and Treasurer.

The first treasury notes issued were dated Montgomery, Ala. 1861, in denominations of \$1000, 500, 100, and 50 dollars. These notes were assignable and bore interest. They were engraved and printed by the American Bank Note Co. of New York. These notes were redeemable 12 months from date and were the only notes issued while the capitol was in Montgomery. They were followed by an issue of 100 and 50 dollar notes when the capitol was moved to Richmond, Va. They also bore interest and were redeemable 12 months from date. They were engraved and printed by the American Bank Note Co. through a subsidiary, the Southern Bank Note Co. After these two issues, notes in denominations of five, 10, 20, 50, and 100 dollars were issued in 1861. Through an error a 2 dollar note was dated 1861, but it was not issued until 1862. All of these issues and those which followed were engraved and printed by at least 9 different companies. One and two dollar notes, in addition to the previously mentioned denominations were issued in 1862, 1863, and 1864. The Confederacy issued one phase of fractional currency, a 50 cent note of 1863.

In collecting these notes there are close to 600 different varieties to choose from. Varieties include denominations, series, types, different reverses, engravers and printers, types of paper and watermarks. There are also minor changes or errors in printing or dates. It might be proper to mention the different papers used in printing. Very few notes were printed on good quality paper. Plain white and pink paper was used to a great degree. A red fiber paper which was an early attempt to make the silk fibered paper used for Federal currency was also used to some extent. Watermarked paper was used, most of it being made in England.

As previously mentioned, some notes are quite rare. Bradbeer, one of the writers on this subject, claims the fifty dollar notes of 1861, signed by Ellet and Kesse are the rarest Confederate notes, followed by the \$1000 and \$500 issue of 1861. Other rarities include a \$100 note on which "for treas'r" is printed twice.

Other minor printing changes contribute to rarity. For example, most notes on which the word "for" is written are rarer than notes on which "for" is printed. Again, the size of a serial letter may determine its rarity. As a rule none of the 1964 notes are rare.

Following the talk, members discussed their exhibits, one of the most interesting and outstanding of which was Ray Byrne's 1536 three reales of the Rincon coinage of Mexico. This piece, ex Peral, Byrne's explained, is the finest conditioned coin of the five known specimens.

G. A. Mooney
Secretary-Treasurer

June 2, 1964.

The Standing Liberty Quarter.

On previous occasions I have presented papers before the Society on a similar subject. Therefore, my article will necessarily bear some repetition.

Authorization for the Standing Liberty quarter was given by the then Secretary of the Treasury William Gibbs McAdoo, and some fifty odd sketch models were submitted. The one by Herman A. MacNeil was accepted on May 30, 1916. The design for the new coin was intended to typify the awakening of the country to its own protection, Europe being at war, and our ideals and ideology being threatened. The idea conceived by the sculptor was highly expressive of our National sentiment. The figure is descending a flight of stairs in an attitude of welcome to the world. Her one hand holds an olive branch and proffers peace first, but she is also by her mien prepared to defend her honor and her rights. The design suggests a step forward in civilization, protection, and defense, with Peace as the ultimate goal.

In a previous article I related how its release caused great consternation among certain citizens. Hardly had the coin been released until there was a great hue and cry for its recall. The figure of Liberty in the minds of this certain few portended of obscenity. This was not in a sense of being filthy or lewd, but more of a feeling that in her semi-draped costume, she was offensive to chastity and modesty. In March of 1917, word got out that a change in design on the reverse side was being contemplated. This only added to the furor amongst the decency groups around the country who wanted something done about the uncovered bust on the obverse side. This resulted finally in designing a sort of suit of mail to cover Liberty's nakedness, mending the rent in her garment so that not so much of her bare leg was showing, and raising the eagle on the reverse and re-arranging the stars so that three were directly under the eagle.

In all probability the most realistic and significant objection to the new coin was not discovered until several years later. The date or year of mintage being placed on the dais or pedestal made them wear off faster than was desirable, but with very little concern on the part of the society in general and the Numismatic fraternity in particular.

June 2, 1964

The Standing Liberty Quarter (Continued)

In the mid-1920's it is doubtful that fifty persons in the country were collecting Standing Liberty quarters by date. There were only about a dozen full-time dealers, and in their price lists they covered the quarters from about 1900 up with the terse statement, "Any date or mint, uncirculated, 35 cents each." In 1935 a Chicago coin collector by the name of John Steffen made the discovery that it was difficult to find a Standing Liberty quarter dated prior to 1924 which had a good sharp date. He told a newspaperman about it, predicting that these coins with sharp dates would turn out to be rare. The story was put on the wires and appeared throughout the country. "Informed numismatists" the country over laughed loud and long. The Coin Collector's Journal of March, 1936 commended editorially: "A few months ago, an uninformed collector living in Chicago and a misinformed newspaperman of the same city were together responsible for a story stating that silver quarters coined between 1916 and 1924 were very rare, providing the date was not worn off. The story was put on the wires and picked up by hundreds of papers associated with that news service. It will be many years before collectors and dealers hear the last question regarding the rarity of these dated quarters." Even an article in the Numismatist said "A glance at the table of coinage by the different mints for the year will show 1919 as a common date, as approximately eleven million pieces were coined at Philadelphia, and two million each at Denver and San Francisco mints. It would appear that the higher echelons of our noble fraternity lacked the foresight of our present day dealers, who can easily foresee what our coins are going to be valued at ten and twenty years hence, with, of course, a few if's scattered here and there, but if you crave salt, you will find the prognostications easily digestible.

In the course of time our numismatic fraternity discovered another fault in this series. In striking the coins, the die impression generally left a cleaved or concave forehead on Miss Liberty, and on a very few specimens did the strike permit a full head impression. This rarity did not receive the recognition to which it was entitled, although serious collectors of the series began to look for full head types, when assembling their collection.

It is this writer's opinion that less than half a dozen full head uncirculated sets are existent today. The 1919 S and D mint, and the 1927 S mint specimens of this series, in full head condition, were extremely difficult to obtain thirty years ago, and much more so today.

June 2, 1964

The Standing Liberty Quarter (Continued)

If we include the 1918 S over 1917 overdate in our series, it is now difficult and very expensive to obtain a nice specimen, even with concave forehead.

In 1925 the dies were re-worked to recess or indent the date. Therefore, all coins of this series after 1924 have more readily discernible dates.

The life of the series was short, even less than that proscribed by law. It lasted only 15 of the 25 years allotted to it, one year less than the recently displaced Franklin half-dollar.

By Act of Congress it was voted out in 1931 and replaced by the present George Washington quarter, whom many believe, is now in turn to be soon replaced, having lived its allotted 25 years, plus.

Thus ended one of the most controversial coinages of the entire history of the United States.

- - - - -

Address before the Western Penna. Numismatic Society, Pittsburgh, Pa., June 2, 1964

THE CASE OF THE CONFUSING MINT MARKS
(Lima vs. Potosi vs. Popayan)

By Ray Byrne

(Life member A.N.A., Penn-Ohio, P.N.S.)

PERMISSION FOR USE IN WHOLE OR IN PART RESERVED BY THE AUTHOR

Present day collectors of the coins of the early Spanish American Mints sometimes find it difficult to properly attribute certain coins struck at the mints of Lima, Potosi or Popayan due to the lack of remaining design on these early pieces which was a direct result of the crude minting methods used but more so because of the similarity in the use of the letter "P" as the mint mark at all three of these mints. This is especially true when one comes across an eight real cob or the decimals thereof bearing the dates 1665-1742, then, the following week, chances upon the 1761 counterparts to find that each bear the identical letter "P" as the mint mark. This confusion is confounded upon the further examination of another cob piece minted at the Lima mint during the years 1568 to 1571 with the same mint letter thereon.

The attribution of these coins is an unwieldy one without the proper references or the knowledge that these coins of different eras were struck at widely separated mints and that all bear some degree of difference in the strikings and design as they were 'Created' by different assayers at these mints. The similarity of the mint letter "P" in all instances leaves him completely unaware of the history and mechanics of their production. To alleviate the confusion somewhat, and in order to aid in the correct attribution of this series, it is mandatory that we investigate the histories of each mint to a limited degree.

The potosi mint, located in the Vice-royalty of Peru which at the time, 1535-1750, included all of what is now known as Bolivia, Columbia, Venezuela, Ecuador, Peru and Chile, or, roughly two thirds,

ck

of the coastline of the South American continent. This mint was established during the reign of Philip II in the city of Potosi, 13,000 feet above sea level in the territory that is currently the Republic of Bolivia. Alonzo Rincon, the first assayer under Charles and Johanna and later Philip II at the Mexican Mint, was named the initial assayer at the Potosi Mint and coins bearing his initial "R" first appeared from this mint in 1575. Between stints the Mexican and Potosi mints, Mr. Rincon also served as first assayer of the Lima Mint in Peru. Frequent and long have been the dissertations handed down to us by such notable authors as Herrara, Burzio, Medina, Nesmith, Raymond and others on Spanish American numismatics regarding the exactness of dates of the coins bearing the famous "R" for Rincon as assayer at Lima, Mexico and Potosi. All have minor disagreements in their references but it remains however that the controversial mint letter "P" does exist and was used for Potosi as well as for the Lima and Popayan coins and was retained as the official mint letter from 1575-1775 at Potosi, when the monogrammed PTS style was adopted. Silver alone was coined during this period in all denominations of 8, 4, 2, 1, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ real size. No copper was issued at Potosi but Gold was struck from 1778 to 1825.

The mint at Lima, Peru was established in 1565 and minted coins under the direction of Rincon as mintmaster and assayer from 1568 to 1571. The mint was closed down thereafter until 1575 when operations were resumed until 1588. The mint then remained closed until the reign of Philip IV when it was reopened in 1659 and continued thereafter until the end of the Spanish domain in 1821. Since the letter "P" was employed to designate coins from this mint only during the first era, 1568-1571, we can concern ourselves with these early examples and no others. The single example illustrated in the J. Schulman catalog of June 1923 and attributed to the 1575-1588 era lacks portions of the

design showing the assayers initial and therefore cannot positively be attributed to the era in question and in particular to those coins having the letter "P" as the mint assignation, Medina, Burzio, Herrara and Yriarte all fail to show any coin with this initial for this era, 1575-1578, but do acknowledge and illustrate all denominations of the 1568-1571 period in 8, 4, 2, 1, $\frac{1}{2}$, and $\frac{1}{4}$ reales. The mint letters employed at the Lima mint during its operation were P; L, M.; L; LMA and LMAE in monogram styling. All the coins minted at Lima, 1568-1571 were struck under the cedula of August 21, 1565 during the reign of Philip II.

The Popayan Mint, last of the three 'Casa de monedas' here under discussion, was established by royal decree of June 29, 1749 but it was not until February 1758 that the first coins appeared, being struck in the same year. This was the second established mint in the same general area known as Colombia, having followed by some 136 years, the mint at Santa Fe de Bogota. The Popayan mint is located about 240 miles southwest of Bogota, the capital city of Colombia. The first coins struck were gold pieces of 2 escudos each and dated 1758. The eight escudo coin made its appearance the following month, and thereafter all denominations of gold except 1 and $\frac{1}{2}$ escudos were turned out at this mint. On May 20, 1763 the mint was closed and did not reopen until August 1766, but never issued any coinage until February 1767. Silver was minted in extremely limited quantities from 1769-1822. A single copper two-cuartillos piece in the Vidal Quadras collection bearing the date 1823 and bearing the argumentative letter "P" as the mint mark is the sole copper piece known from this mint under Spanish rule. Five examples of gold pieces bearing dates and values of two escudos each; the first dated 1732 and listed in the Glendining Sale, 1936, another of the same value, dated 1734, and still another example dated 1741, and all from the same Sale by Glendining, March 1936, as well as an additional four escudo gold piece, dated 1749 listed in the J. Schulman sale of June, 1957 and the fifth piece, an 1 escudo piece dated 1755 listed in the Ibero

Americano de Numismatica Bulletin, Nov. Dec. issue, 1951, have appeared and all are attributed to the Popayan Mint by the cataloguers. But Medina in his history, "Las Monedas Coloniales Hispano-Americanas" affirms that no official minting of coins nor their subsequent release was authorized until 1758 in which year the 8, 4, 2, 1 escudo gold coins were struck. These five aforementioned gold pieces, all appearing for the first time and all after 1936 appear to be fabrications with the possibility being expressed by these authorities that these might possibly have been struck at the Mexican or Lima Mints. The only mark of authenticity which can be lent to these items are the assayors initials in three of the five instances. All five pieces are listed however in Burzio's "Diccionario de la Moneda HispanoAmericana". The ever argumentative letter "P" Mint mark appears on all Popayan coins dated from 1771-1816 that were struck in gold and on the silver coinage of 1772-1822.

The silver cob pieces, first mentioned in this article, having 8, 4, 2, 1 and $\frac{1}{2}$ real values and bearing dates 1575 to 1773 or a period of about 200 years, were all from the Potosi Mint. No gold was struck at the Potosi mint until 1778. It was in 1773 that the Potosi Mint adopted the monogrammed style of mint mark embodying the letter PTS. This fact eliminated any conflict of identical mint marks between the three mints, after 1773, but the Popayan mint can show three examples of silver pieces, one an eight real piece dated 1769 and two 1772 coins of 1 real and a $\frac{1}{2}$ real respectively. No confusion exists in the gold series as the Popayan Mint began coinage in this metal in 1758 employing the letter "P" as the mint mark which was changed in 1773 to the P.N. style mint mark. During the same era, the Potosi Mint did not mint gold until 1778 at which time the script letters PTS were used. The aforementioned exceptions in the silver series, i.e., the 1772 coins from the Popayan Mint

dated 1772 of 1 and $\frac{1}{2}$ real values both reside in the Medina collections. So here again we uncover the fact that little confusion will exist in this area of attribution.

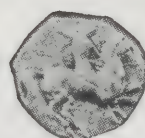
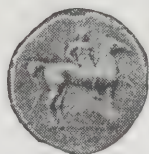
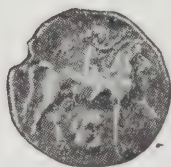
The remaining point of issue then boils down to the proper assigning of the early Lima and Potosi coins. The Lima pieces, minted between the years 1568 and 1571 and again during the period 1575-1588, all bearing the letter "P" mint mark do deserve some scrutiny however along with the Potosi cob pieces minted during the latter era, 1575-1588. All denominations of 8, 4, 2, 1, $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$ reals silver emanated from both mints during these years. To further eliminate the hazards encountered in correctly identifying these coins for the mint of origin, we have already noted that but two examples of the work of the Lima Mint have been catalogued and which can positively attribute to this period, 1575-1588 and also bear the "P" Mint mark. This, then brings us to the remaining period, 1568-1571 at the Lima Mint, when silver coins bearing the same letter "P" as its designated mint mark, were struck. We can see here that no conflict exists between Lima and Potosi silver issues as the Potosi coins came into existence in 1575 while the issue from the Popayan mint did not originate until almost a century later.

To summarize and to aid further in the positive attribution if this varied series from the three mints, the collector can also use the date appearing on the piece in question in order to align the coin to the proper era and reigning King. If the date is not complete as is the case in so many instances with these early cob pieces, he must then make use of the assayer's initials which also appear on the coin on the reverse at diagonal corners from the Mint letters. He can use the latter method only if he has the proper references listing these assayers and the time of their tenureship at the particular mint.

As a general rule of thumb, lacking any of the fine references extant, one could assume that if the coin were gold of any denomination and bears the letter "P" for the mint designation, that this coin would have been struck at the Popayan Mint in Colombia. If the coin were of silver, the chances are extremely strong that the coin would have originated from the Potosi Mint in Bolivia, if the same mint letter "PA appears thereon. This would hold true in most instances since the coins minted at the Lima Mint in Peru were of such early origin and which also bear this identical mint letter, that no mistake should occur here.

As a reference for the collector of this series and to also assist in assigning his coins, the following chart can be consulted. It sets forth the name of the mint, its location, when established, the date of the first coinage, the Mint letters used at varying times by the mint as well as some notes on the beginnings of the silver, gold and copper coins issued. The author would be pleased to receive any comments, good or bad, as well as any additions, deletions, or corrections to this chart by his readers at his address.....701 N. Negley Ave., Pittsburgh 6, Pa.

----Ray Byrne



ROBERT S. PORTER, JR.

Numismatist

P. O. Box 81, TARENTUM, PENNA.

MEMBER
A. N. A.
W. P. N. S.

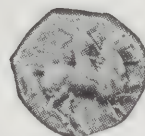
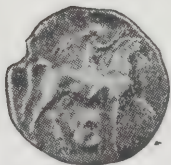
Twenty-five years in Numismatics.

Since this assignment is somewhat of a biographical sketch, I shall try to relate only such events as might prove of general interest.

A large segment of society are collectors of sorts, but are not affiliated with any local or national organization. They live an ordinary and un-eventful life and are probably unaware of their collective instinct. Their interests are in devious common-place articles, such as baby apparel, photographs and newspaper clippings, old receipted bills, or maybe just pins or pieces of string. They, of course, are of the belief that the time will eventually come when such article will prove itself to be invaluable. When the time arrives, and with extreme reluctance, they are required to make disposition, as soon as this is accomplished, their need immediately becomes apparent, and their efforts have gone for naught.

In my youth I was just such a collector. My room was cluttered with a gaudy display of pictures of ball players, U. S. Presidents, flags of all the nations, birds and animals, and many personal articles that I wouldn't dare part with. How well do I remember the wailing complaints of my dear old mother trying to create order out of chaos, but knowing how great was my attachment for it all, she would allow it to remain.

Then along came the war, and then marriage, and then a family, and for the time being the collective instinct became dormant. But not for long. I happened upon a strange coin that had become wedged in a grating. It turned out to be a United States half-dime and it intrigued me no little. For the first time I discovered that money became more than a unit of value. This occurred about the year 1931, and those of you whose memory goes back that far, will recall that money was at that time the one thing nobody had any of. But time was most plentiful and what few coins that passed my way were being scrutinized for no particular reason, until I started to take notice that some very nice and shiny quarters of the Standing Liberty type were practically void of dates. My interest became aroused to such an extent that when one passed thru my hands with a readable date, it went into a receptacle reserved for others of their like. It didn't require too much time to learn that the 1916 was a tough date to find. I had but two specimens at the time, when one day the good wife needed a quarter to satisfy a peddler at the door, and went to the secluded coin box for one that would never be missed. I shortly afterward made the startling discovery that there was ~~one~~ one quarter of date 1916 missing. Suffice to say that was the first and last time ~~that~~ that a coin was ever removed from my collection by any member of my household, although the import of the loss was not recognized until many years later.



ROBERT S. PORTER, JR.

Numismatist

P. O. Box 81, TARENTUM, PENNA.

MEMBER
A. N. A.
W. P. N. S.

In due course the accumulation grew to sufficient size that the realization of it's purpose began to dawn more forcibly on me. I started inquiry as to the possibility of locating some noble individual who might be interested in purchasing, at a premium, my scarce quarters, and so began my advent into the commercial aspect of coin collecting. After much inquiry, a news dealer friend advised me there was a magazine called "The Numismatist" which was published for coin collectors. I soon became a subscriber and quickly learned that many coins were being offered for sale over and above their intrinsic value. But a greater thrill was the receipt of an invitation from the Western Pennsylvania Numismatic Society to visit with them at their next monthly meeting. Taking advantage of their gracious hospitality, I did accept their invitation. In due course I made application for admission into the Society and was accepted. As you all are aware, my story could end right here, but that was only the beginning. My twenty-five years as a numismatist started on this occasion, and with you all here as witness, is purely a matter of record.

As you all know, I was never able to confine my interests to any particular set or series. I am just a vagabond accumulator of anything numismatic. My motley collection is housed in boxes of every description, piled one on top of the other, until the resemblance is much like the famed Tower of Pisa, but unlike the Tower, it tumbles on occasions and the descent leaves in it's wake a spectacle much like the trail of a tornado. Medals of heroism are generally awarded on a single heroic act or deed, but I would propose an heroic medal to that certain devoted lady who daily takes her life in hand in the performance of her dedicated duty of renovating this numismatic sanctorum. This collection will in all probability prove to be of little consequence in the annals of numismatics, but there it stands as a monument to my quarter century of coin collecting.

The most cherished possession received over this long period of time is the many friendships acquired. What little knowledge I possess I owe to the members of this Society who never tire of imparting wisdom to any and all who seek it. This friendship can never be measured in dollars, and my sincere wish could be nothing more than a continuation of the same for the next twenty-five years.

We are fortunate to have lived in this period of history which has witnessed a greater advancement in all phases of civilization than any other similar period of history. It has been so rapid that within the last few days we have had occasion to pause and reflect the wisdom of our charted course.

This, too, could apply to numismatics. The tempo of the last few years leads some to wonder if maybe a pause and reflection might not be in order. ~~But~~ The goose that lays the golden egg might suddenly become a cropper.

→ We have witnessed A Golden era of Numismatics

Address to the meeting of the W.P.N.S. Nov. 6, 1962.

THE UNITED STATES LARGE CENT

by

Richard E. Yeager

We have no history book that relates the story of this wonderful country of ours as the United States Cents, from 1793 to our present 1962 cent. It is not easy reading, but it can not be changed by rewriting of the books or rephrasing of a sentence or paragraph. The cent is what it is and can not be changed without detection.

Oh, how my heart aches when I think of how our forefathers and fathers, with the Grace of God, worked and died to make this a great country to live in, and now we are willing to give it all away in hope that someone might like us.

At this time I am not going to read all the cents as the gypsy reads her tea leaves, though I would like to talk about the large cent, which is very dear to me.

There are many books on the large cent. I guess there are more books on this coin than any other. A few are:

Dr. Ed Harris - 1869; Ed Crossard - 1879; Chapman; Doughty; A Newcomb; Sheldon, Paschal & Breen; ^{Henry Clapp} and there are many others.

The large cent is divided into Seven Classes, namely:

- I. Chain or Link - 1793
- II. Wreath - 1793
- III. Liberty Cap - 1793 to 1796
- IV. Draped Bust - 1796 to 1807
- V. Turban Head - 1808 to 1814
- VI. Coronet - 1816 to 1839
- VII. Braided Hair - 1839 to 1857

You may not agree with me on my interpretation, but it is food for thought and I would like to hear your comments.

First, the chain. The stuffed shirts of Congress made such comments as Liberty in chains and Liberty herself appears to be in a fright.

I feel that the dies for this coin were not cut by a master craftsman. The lettering is poor, and I think the person cutting the die used a 1792 Birch Cent and tried to copy the style of printing. Just a little thought on the comment "Liberty in Chains"; now can you use a chain without an end.

The die cutter must have been a common man who loved his wife or mother and watched her take down her hair at night and saw that expression of freedom as she ran her fingers through it.

The chain is followed by a wreath which is a symbol of justice.

Liberty cap on a pole added to our gal, Liberty. The liberty cap, the symbol of freedom, is also known as the "Phrygian Cap". Years ago in Phrygia, the liberty cap was worn by Roman slaves who had been freed. It was later adopted by the First French Republic as a symbol of liberty. Due to the fact that we were not slaves, Liberty could not wear the cap, so she carried it over her shoulder on a pole as a symbol only.

Next we see our beautiful girl blossoming into womanhood. She now has a small ribbon in her hair. She is starting to primp. This coin is called the Graped bust cent.

Then the ribbon is gone from her hair. She is now a woman, satisfied with life and she is happy. She binds her curls up in a head band.

Next we see Liberty as her obligations increase. Her family is growing. She hasn't the time for all the curls, so she just ties her hair up.

Liberty, her family raised and going out on their own, holds her head high and proud as she takes her place in history. Isn't she beautiful!

I see Liberty as she is portrayed on our Large Cents in this manner; as a young girl in her teens, growing up, enjoying her family and taking her place in life.

*Sent to Coin World
The Numismatist
Numismatics Scrap Book*

ENGLISH COINAGE BEFORE THE NORMAN CONQUEST

The early money of England, as the direct ancestor of American currency, has always had much interest to our numismatists, but collections seldom contain examples earlier than three or four centuries in the past. The ancient and medieval coins possess an interest and charm even greater than that of the modern series, and it seems too bad that they are not better known to United States collectors, especially since many good specimens can be had at far less cost than, say, 1950 proof sets or rolls of later coins.

Moreover, the currency of Britain and England serves as a connecting link between the money of ancient Greece and Rome and that of the modern world. The English nation is said to date from 1066, but in fact the kingdom began about 959, so that the coinage is one of the world's oldest currencies in continuous existence. This paper will attempt to explore, briefly, the various series which preceded the year 1066, when William, Duke of Normandy, seized the throne.

In order to achieve brevity, and in attempting to present the story in chronological order and with a minimum of confusion, I have adopted the following scheme: for each period there is a short historical note, followed by a numismatic summary. The result, I hope, will touch the principal points of interest in the subject, although the collector/student must inevitably turn to some of the numerous and excellent books which cover the whole subject or a particular phase of it.

I. PHILIP OF MACEDON

The genesis of Britain's first coins is to be found in the gold staters of Philip II of Macedon, father of Alexander the Great. In his reign, from 359 to 336 B.C., Philip achieved political and military successes which amazed the Greek world, and would have more prominence today were it not for the greater exploits of his son. Ruler of an obscure and relatively poor mountain kingdom, Philip fashioned a military organization which, coupled with his astute diplomacy, gave him mastery of all Greece and effectively consolidated the entire country under a single authority for the first time.

Conquest having given him mastery of the chief Greek sources of gold and silver, Philip produced a coinage calculated to give his kingdom economic stability. He was a noted horseman, and personally entered riding contests; he also claimed the favor of the god Apollo. Both the religious and athletic themes are reflected in his coinage. We are less concerned with the silver pieces than with the gold, which appeared in two denominations, the stater and double stater. These very beautiful coins have the head of Apollo on one side, and on the other a two-horse chariot and the king's name. This currency was of such uniformity that, like the money of Alexander, it was widely circulated abroad, and quantities of the gold coins found their way into royal and temple treasuries.

K

When, following the decay of the Macedonian empire, the Romans conquered Greece, they seized large numbers of these pieces. Now the Roman currency was fundamentally based upon the bronze as, supplemented by silver coins; gold was struck on only the most special occasions, and had no real place in the currency system. Thus the Romans could not, as a practical matter, use large amounts of gold in their own currency, while the circulation of Philip's coins in Greece, where it could serve as a reminder of Greek nationalism, was not to be thought of. The solution was typically Roman: - the coins were used to pay the soldiers of the legions which were expanding the frontiers in Gaul (France) and Germany. Thus, at one stroke, the army was kept satisfied and there was no drain upon the treasury of Rome.

The petty chiefs and kings of the Gallic tribes, confronted with pieces of such beauty, proceeded to imitate them as they had others of Roman origin, and these imitations (if not the original Philippine staters) soon found their way into the extensive cross-channel trade with Britain. Here, again, the imitative process took place, with designs which bore still less resemblance to the Greek prototypes.

II. PRE-ROMAN BRITAIN

When the Roman armies of Julius Caesar raided Britain in 55 and 54 B.C., the people of the island were of various Celtic stocks and formed numerous tribes. Those along the seacoast traded freely with Gaul and so became aware of Rome and her culture, but this in no way lessened the fierceness of their resistance to Roman arms. Caesar's forces conducted elaborate amphibious operations and successfully landed on both occasions. However, neither expedition was intended as conquest, but rather as a raid of reprisal for help given by the Britons to Caesar's Gallic enemies, and the Roman occupations were short. Thereafter, for over 80 years, Rome made no attempt at conquest, although her influence was felt increasingly in Britain.

The first British coins are imitations of the Macedonian staters in design, or more accurately imitations of the Gallic imitations. The planchets are broader, the relief is lower and the work is far cruder than that of the Greek artists; there is, none the less, a recognizable head on the one side, and a horse, without rider or chariot, on the other. As time passed, the head is converted into a conventionalized arrangement of ornaments, but the horse remains. Most of these pieces are gold of varying fineness, and occasionally of silver, bronze or tin. There was also a very crude issue of cast tin coins which was perhaps confined to Kent, in the southeast.

Concerning British money, Caesar says in his Commentaries "They use either bronze money or gold money, or, instead of money, iron rings adjusted to a certain weight." These coins we have referred to above; I know of no iron rings, but rings of gold have survived in both England and Ireland. Thus it is clear that British money was in common use before the first direct advance by Rome. Thereafter, in southern and



eastern Britain, coins were struck which, in their design and form, show the influence of Rome upon the mints as well as upon the native rulers. We have such types as a horse and rider, a vine leaf, a wheat ear, an eagle, and so on; moreover, we have numismatic evidence of the names of British kings, such as Commius, Verica, Cunobelinus (Shakespeare's Cymbeline), Tasciovanus and Eppaticus. Many of these pieces are the equal of contemporary Roman coins in beauty, indicating the presence of Greek or Italian designers. At least one town name, Camulodunum (the modern Colchester) also appears.

III. ROMAN BRITAIN

In A.D. 43, the Emperor Claudius began the conquest of Britain in great force, where, after several landings, his legions advanced in a series of pincer movements not unlike the German blitzkrieg of World War II. In short order the Romans overran the country, and later held all territory to the Welsh borders in the west and to southern Scotland in the north.

The new masters of the island forbade the circulation of any coins except those of the Empire, and these were chiefly from the mints of Italy and Gaul. None were struck in Britain until Carausius, a Roman officer, seized power in the island and declared himself emperor in A.D. 287. The mints were at Londinium (London) and Camulodunum (Colchester), although Eboracum (York) was the Roman capital. The coins are the bronze antoninianus and follis of purely Roman types, and can be distinguished only by the mint marks, on their reverses. They appear with regularity in most reigns for about a century, ending under Magnus Maximus who was executed in 388.

About the year 450 the Romans finally withdrew from Britain, in the face of hordes of barbarians who were overrunning the imperial frontiers on the Continent, and the former colony was left defenceless against invasion by the Welsh and Scottish tribes and the Scandinavian sea-raiders. For about two centuries there is no coinage which can be attributed definitely to the island.

IV. SAXON BEGINNINGS

During these dark ages the currency doubtless consisted of any sort of coins which came to hand, albeit some scholars attribute to this period certain tiny bronze pieces which imitate Roman types. By A.D. 600, when the country had been conquered and settled by various pagan Norse peoples, trade was re-established with France, and both economic and artistic factors led to the resumption of coinage.

The Scandinavians, Angles, Jutes and Saxons, had used little silver coins called sceattae in their homeland, and these were introduced in the island. The sceats sometimes bear designs that appear to copy Roman types; others show types which are barbaric or hardly identifiable without much imagination. Legends are frequently meaningless and

in other instances are mere copies of the lettering on Roman or French coins, but cannot be ascribed to definite areas or rulers. Nevertheless, these pieces are important because the name sceat (which means treasure) probably later gave way to the word penny. In this period, there were also struck some excessively rare gold coins called thrymsa, which imitated the money of France.

V. THE SAXON HEPTARCHY

This name, implying seven kingdoms, is given to the petty kingdoms which grew up in Britain: Kent, Essex, Wessex, Sussex, Mercia, East Anglia and Northumbria; actually there were two others, Deira and Bernicia. Coins have survived only of the kings of Kent, East Anglia, Mercia, Northumbria and Wessex, and of the Archbishops of Canterbury and York. Time will not permit me to recount the history of these dynasties in detail, except to point out their combinations. Deira and Bernicia early fell to Northumbria, which in turn was conquered by the Danes in 867. Essex and Sussex were similarly absorbed by Wessex, while Mercia's military strength overwhelmed Kent in 774 and East Anglia in 793. About 851 the Mercian kings were reduced to mere puppets of the Danes, and Wessex stood almost alone against the Vikings. These sea rovers established themselves in Northumbria and East Anglia, seized and held London and York, and compelled the king of Wessex to pay tribute. Gradually Wessex grew stronger, and by slow degrees the power of the Danes diminished, but raids and invasions continued until 1066.

A few names stand out politically and numismatically. Mercia reached its peak under Offa and his queen, Cynethrith, and fell at the end of the reign of Burgred. Aelfred of Wessex and his son, Edward the Elder, drove the Danes out of much of their territory.

Throughout this period, the principal coin was the silver penny, except in Northumbria where the sceat persisted for a long time; here, however, it was copper and erroneously has been called a styca as though it were a different coin. Offa struck a gold coin in imitation of the Arabian dinars which reached Gaul and Britain over the trade routes, and this was, with a single exception, the only Saxon coin in that metal.

The pennies bear the king's name and that of the moneyer or mint official; in most cases the name of the mint town is also given. Although there are attempts at portraiture in Offa's time, and again under Aelfred, few symbols other than the cross occur.

One other series deserves brief mention, viz., the issues of the Vikings. Here are such un-English names as Siefred, Anlaf and Cnut, appearing with pagan symbols such as the hammer of Thor and the Danish raven as well as the cross.



VI. THE KINGDOM OF ENGLAND

Eadgar, King of Wessex, succeeded to the rule of all England upon the death of his brother in 959 and thus for the first time united all of the Heptarchy. He uses the title "King of the English." His successors, Eadweard II and Aethelred II, were beset by the Danes and the latter ("Ethelred the Unready") perpetrated a massacre of Danish settlers and thereafter paid huge sums in tribute. Upon his death civil war raged between Edmund the Saxon and Cnut the Dane, ending in an uneasy peace which lasted until Edmund's death and Cnut's accession.

Cnut and his sons, Harold I and Harthacnut, were also kings of Denmark, but their successor, Edward the Confessor, came of the old English stock and reigned for 25 years until 1066. His chosen heir was Harold II; this unfortunate prince reigned only 9 months before he was killed in battle against the Normans at Hastings.

All of these kings, excepting Edmund, issued silver pennies, most of them in large numbers and a variety of types. There are frequently crude portraits and occasionally full or half-length figures of the king. Many coins bear the word Pax, in commemoration of the peace in Cnut's time. The names of moneyer and mint still appear. But the most remarkable feature of the Saxon coinage is the large number of mints; for example, there were over 62 in the reign of Aethelred II, and at least 69 in the time of Cnut.

VII. THE NORMANS

When William I took the English throne, he claimed it only as the successor to Edward the Confessor, and therefore continued many laws as they had existed previously. Thus the coinage was also issued in the general style of Saxon times, and the penny remained the sole denomination with minor exceptions for the greater part of the next 3 centuries. Even in 1960, the silver penny which is included in the Maundy Money carries on a tradition which began with Offa, and must be the oldest monetary denomination which is struck today.

— — — — —

In conclusion, it must be emphasized that I have given only the most superficial view of British monetary history over a period of some 12 centuries. Those who seek more information should consult "English Coins," by Brook, or "The Silver Coins of England", by Hawkins. The exhibit of coins from my own collection will supplement this paper and may serve to supply many of its omissions. As George Marlier has said so often, "One learns more from the actual coins than from many books".

W. W. Woodside
November, 1960

THE MONEY OF THE ISLE OF MAN

(A) William W. Woodcock

Last year, your program committee, in a moment of desperation, scheduled me to present a paper to our Society on this same subject, but the fates were kinder than was the committee, and you were spared. At that time, we had received two fine papers from our Corresponding Member, Mr. R. M. Greig, of Australia, and, to the relief of all concerned, I was permitted to present these on Mr. Greig's behalf, an experience which we all enjoyed.

However, miracles cannot be expected every year, and lightning eventually will strike. Mr. Greig, unfortunately, has not saved the day for the program committee this year, and I am afraid that you have no choice but to face the situation, and to make the best of it.

Let me begin by quoting a bit of anonymous verse:

"Are you aware that there are no tails
On the cats on the Isle of Man?
All other cats have tails,
In England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales --
This seems a rank injustice!
To right it is our plan.
Are you aware that there are no tails
On the cats on the Isle of Man?"

Now let me reassure you. I have no intention of boring you with a discussion of the characteristics of cats, nor of crusading for the underprivileged Manx cat, which is, indeed, born without a tail. I quote this jingle simply to point out that we are to deal with a little country which, in the British Isles, is quite as peculiar as its cats are in the feline world. Numismatically, too, Man presents a number of anomalous features, but these make for an interesting series of coins and tokens whose study and collection has given me a great deal of pleasure.

The Isle of Man lies in the Irish Sea, an island which is 33 miles long and 12 miles wide. It contains 227 square miles; in other words, it is less than one-third as large as Allegheny County, and not quite four times as big as Pittsburgh, in area. Like Ireland, it has no snakes or toads; in fact it has almost no animal life, apart from a great variety of sea-birds. There are now some 55,000 people living here, and on the tiny island called the Calf of Man, directly south. The people mine lead and zinc in modest amounts, but the principal commerce is in agriculture, fishing and weaving, to which must be added a large tourist business.

Paper Delivered at W.P.A. 5
March 5, 1963. Man. University of Toronto
Collected - Cambridge. Pgt. 10.

CK

Now, notice the location of Man on the map, and in particular its relation to the west of England, southwest Scotland and the east coast of Ireland. It is almost equidistant from each of these, and this fact has had a great bearing upon the island and its history.

The Romans knew the Isle of Man, and in the early period of the Christianization of Ireland -- which was far more advanced than it was in England -- Man was under the influence of the Celtic rulers of Ireland. The Vikings came to Man about 800 A.D., and the rule was that of the Scandinavian kings of Dublin. Still later, Man had Norse rulers of its own, and one Godred Crovan (A.D. 1079) and his successors reigned as "King of Man and the Isles", owing nominal allegiance to the Kings of Norway.

Two centuries later (A.D. 1266), the Scots controlled the island, and for nearly a century the rule fluctuated between Scotland and England until, about 1333, it fell finally to the English. Thereafter, the Crown granted the island to various nobles, but in 1406 it was granted to Sir John Stanley, and he and 12 others of his family, the Earls of Derby, ruled it until James Stanley died in 1736. (In 1505, the then ruling Stanley decided that to continue to call himself King would not please the Tudor family which reigned in London, and thenceforth their title was "Lord of Man").

Upon the death of James Stanley, he was succeeded by James Murray, the second Duke of Atholl, and the title continued in that family, until 1765, when the British Crown purchased their rights and title; by a second purchase, in 1829, all of the privileges of the Lords of Man became vested in the Crown.

This does not mean, however, that the Isle of Man is submerged into England, as was Wales, nor a basic component of the United Kingdom, as are Scotland and Northern Ireland. It is still a Crown dependency, separate from Great Britain, to which Acts of the British Parliament do not apply unless so stated. It has a Lieutenant Governor, its own parliament (called the Tynwald Court), the lower house of which is the House of Keys, one of the oldest legislative bodies in the world. It has its own courts and its own bar, and many other peculiar institutions. And, today, Elizabeth II rules the island as "Lord of Man".

Now before we get to a discussion of the coins and tokens, there are two other matters worthy of brief discussion, the crests which appear on the coins. The most famous of these is the device variously called a "triune", "triquetra" or "triskeles". This consists of 3 legs, each bent at the knee, and joined at the hip; on Manx coins, the legs are generally in armor, with spurs at the heels. The triskeles device appears on many ancient Greek coins, and was especially associated with Sicily, from where the Vikings probably

brought it to the Isle of Man. It seems to be related to the swastika, and, like the swastika, to have been, originally, a symbol of the sun. On Manx coins and tokens, it is associated with the Latin motto "Quocunque Jeceris (or Gesseris) Stabit", meaning "Wherever it is thrown, it will stand". Although some think that there is a reference here to the position of Man in relation to its English, Scottish and Irish neighbors, the symbol and motto remain as an assertion of Manx independence.

The other device, which appears only on the coins of the Stanley family, is their crest. This shows an eagle, with wings spread, standing over an infant which lies upon an ornate cap, called a "cap of maintenance". Legend has it that in the 14th Century Sir Thomas de Lathom, walking with his wife in a wild section, heard the crying of an infant, and caused a search to be made. His servants found a richly dressed baby boy in an eagle's nest, and no clue to his identity was discovered. Sir Thomas and his wife, who were childless, adopted the baby as their heir. This heir's only daughter married Sir John Stanley, who adopted the device in memory of the event. Their motto is "Sans Changer", meaning "Without Change", i.e., steadfast.

Prior to the 17th Century, there seems to have been no Manx money, but Roman, Anglo-Saxon, English, Irish, Scottish and Danish coins have been found there, testifying to repeated invasions. In the 1600's, there was a circulation in the Isle of Man of the Irish halfpence and farthings bearing a representation of St. Patrick (known as "Mark Newby's" in our New Jersey colony), and of private tokens struck by butchers in Dublin and Limerick.

The first pieces struck expressly for Man were brass penny tokens issued in 1668 by John Murrey, a merchant of Douglas. These have his name, the initials I M, and the triskeles and motto. By a Tynwald Act of 1679, these were recognized as legal tender, along with royal money, and the butchers' halfpence and Patrick halfpence and farthings were outlawed. The Murrey tokens are of great rarity.

James Stanley, the 10th Earl of Derby, had two issues of coins in 1709 and 1733, each consisting of a penny and a halfpenny. They bear his crest and motto, with the date, on the obverse, and the triskeles, motto, and value on the reverse. The first of these issues was cast, the second, struck. There are also patterns of 1721, 1722, 1723, 1724 and 1732, all of struck pennies, with struck halfpennies of 1721 and 1723, all rare. A curious pattern, in silver, is for either a halfcrown or a penny, and is dated 1725; it is also very rare. There are also known proofs and trials of the regular coinage in silver and other off-metals.

James Murray, the 2nd Duke of Atholl, issued copper pennies and halfpennies in 1758, of which proofs exist in silver and bronze. There are also rather common forgeries of the penny.

Under George III, there was an extensive coinage for the Isle of Man, with issues of pennies and halfpence in 1786, 1798 and 1813; proofs exist of all of these. Under Victoria, pennies, halfpence and farthings were struck in 1839, and farthings in 1864. Coins dated 1841, 1859 and 1860 also exist, but were not made for circulation. No coins were struck after 1864.

In addition to the officially recognized coinages, there are five issues of metal tokens which circulated as money. These are:

1. Douglas Bank, silver tokens for five, two-and-one-half, and one shilling, dated 1811. The Bank was operated by the firm of Littler, Dove & Co.; opened November, 1811, closed January, 1812. These are all rare. A copper trial piece for the shilling, with S. 83H and incused A on reverse, exists, four specimens being known. Proofs of all denominations also are known.

Copper tokens for one penny and a halfpenny, dated 1811. There is a variety of the penny on which the word "BANK" is omitted from the reverse, in error. Proofs exist of all of these.

2. Isle of Man Bank, copper tokens for one penny and a halfpenny, dated 1811. This Bank was operated in Castletown, by a partnership, from 1802 to 1818.
3. Atlas, tokens for one penny and a halfpenny. Issued in Douglas by the firm of Beatson and Copeland, who were bankers and agents for the Atlas Fire Insurance Company. There is also an excessively rare pattern halfpenny, with the word "DOUGLAS" below the figure of Atlas.

All of the foregoing token issues were made in the period of the Napoleonic Wars, when trade and the regal coinage were both badly dislocated; they parallel similar tokens in England and Ireland. At the same time, there were private cardboard "tokens" in use to meet the shortage of regal coins. I exhibit one specimen of these, for which I am indebted to the generosity of Mr. Greig, who cannot be wholly omitted from this program.

4. God Save the King. Tokens for one penny and a halfpenny, dated 1830. These were issued by John Caine, a miller and baker of Castletown, and are struck in copper, brass, and many alloys in between. There are die varieties with round-top and square-top 3's in the date, variations of ornaments, etc.
5. Ramsey, issued by William Callister, a merchant of that town; copper halfpennies dated 1831. There are die varieties.

The first, second and last of these series were all designed by T. Halliday, an engraver of Birmingham.

It will be observed, at this point, that the Isle of Man was the last part of the British territories, in the British Isles, to have a separate coinage. The varieties are numerous, and range in rarity from the common to the unique. But, unlike the royal series for Scotland and Ireland, the Manx series did not quite end in the nineteenth century.

During World War II, for obvious security reasons, the British government set up several internment and prisoner-of-war camps on the island. The best known of these was a camp for civilian internees at Onchan, near Douglas. Here there were used brass tokens for sixpence, penny and halfpenny, and paper notes for 10, 5 and 2½ shillings. After the camp at Onchan was closed, these were used at Granville Camp and Camp "N". Thus, the latest chapter in the Manx series was written in 1941, but one cannot be sure that this was the last.

I might add that there are also numerous checks and tickets, in metal, from the Isle of Man, and some of these are exhibited. However, I shall spare you a catalogue of these, for they fall outside the limits of this paper.

All of the pieces which I have exhibited are from my own collection, gathered over many years, with the exception of the Onchan paper, which belongs to Carnegie Museum. But I do have one final exhibit, a representation of a Manx cat, so that any of you who is minded to collect cats instead of coins will know what to expect.

Bibliography

- Philip Nelson - The Coinage of the Isle of Man, London, 1899.
Fred Pridmore - The Coins of the British Commonwealth of Nations, Part I, European Territories, London, 1960.

William W. Woodside

Prepared for the
Western Pennsylvania Numismatic Society,
March 5, 1963

K
HOMIOTIC TITLES

by John A. Nelson
Western Pennsylvania Homiomatic Society
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

A talk delivered to the Society
at its monthly meeting on
October 6, 1964.

NUMISMATIC EQUESTRIAN

by John A. Nelson
Western Pennsylvania Numismatic Society
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, Oct. 6, 1964

A numismatic equestrian may be defined as the representation of a horse and its rider appearing on numismatic material. A collection with this theme is among the most interesting of topical choices possible, and can be of a strict or a liberal definition. "Equestrian, by definition is "one who rides on horseback". This could be strictly used to determine the suitability of an item for collection, but would eliminate the interesting pieces that feature horsemen standing near their mounts, riders in horse-drawn sulkies, and land and sea chariots forming a part of the author's definition. The boundaries could be widened, if desired, to include any horse-drawn contrivance pictured on numismatic material.

Very few coins of other animals include a human being along with the beast. This fact, coupled with the portrayed person usually being of historical note makes for a bonus topic. Both history and art of living beings are presented in numismatic tableau.

The coins of ancient Greece and Rome made extensive use of animal figures, including both free and ridden horses, or, more usually, drawing war chariots. ^① ON - EXTEMPO - ^Δ OFF DIOSCURI The quality both of coin design and metallic content suffered during the decline of Rome, and for centuries after her collapse. Workmanship of an unrefined grade prevailed. The late Middle Ages saw the renaissance of equestrian issues, typically crude as compared with the artistry of ancient

times and the centuries yet to come. ② CITY OF NANCY DENIER
ON-EXTEND OFF

Equestrian coins in these early centuries, aside from being artistically pleasing and advantages over many other designs. In that age of extreme economic class contrast the circulation of horse and rider pieces exalted the status of the ruling class, and probably fed the ego of many a king so-portrayed to his subjects. One can surmise that the effigy of their mounted ruler served as a reminder to the people of their duty of fealty to the ruler - ~~namely~~ that they must be subservient, and for whom they must be willing to do battle and die. These coins, differing so from the more common head or bust of a ruler may have been known as "horsemen" or "riders" in everyday business use. The equestrian design quickly elevated the trading worth of the piece to the poorly educated masses.

The object of this paper is to review a group of numismatic equestrians formed up from allegories, legends and both popular and lesser-known passages. It is not a compendium of all equestrians appearing in the popular numismatic reference books. Rather, it is a commentary on but a few of the many riders, based upon information researched from historical and numismatic works.

THE DRAGON SLAYER

The first place of prominence goes without contest to Saint George in the well-known act of slaying the dragon, symbol of sin and the devil in early Christian times.

Saint George, according to legend became a Roman soldier

under Niccolitan, was converted to Christianity, arrested, tortured and put to death on April 23, 303 A.D., at Nicomedes, a city just east of present day Istanbul. Legend tells of Saint George using his magic sword Assalon to slay the dragon to which the king's daughter was being sacrificed. The crusaders venerated Saint George, making him the patron saint of England in the year 1350. (3) ON →

The Saint George and the dragon design used extensively on reverse of English gold and crowns and Bank of England tokens is the product of Benedetto Pistrucci, Italian medalist who went to England in 1815 to succeed Thomas Wyon as chief engraver to the Royal Mint. His design pictures Saint George as a Roman centurion, naked except for greaves, cape and plumed helmet, about to render the coup de grace with his short sword to the javelin-wounded dragon. A spirited bare-back stallion carries the rider. The design is executed in the classical style for a mounted equestrian, with the rider intentionally disproportionately large, so as to present him as the center of interest, in this case, Good triumphing over evil. This design, first appearing on the George III silver crown of 1815 was used extensively as the reverse of crowns through 1902, and gold pieces to the present time. In 1951 the design appeared again as the reverse on the George VI crown, struck in proof in a 3:1 cupro-nickel alloy. This issue is sometimes viewed as a hidden commemorative piece, since only the edge lettering indicates it as a special purpose issue. It reads EDCCOLI CIVILK INDUSTRIA FLORET CIVITAS REGIA, "By the Industry of its People the State

vicarines 1851-1951. The coin commemorates the Great Emigra-
tion of 1851 centenary, and honors the 1951 Festival of Britain. (3) OFF

(4) ON
EXTENSIVE
SOVEREIGN

(5) ON → The first true British commemorative coin, the 1935 George V silver anniversary crown employs a traditional motif of the Saint George and dragon theme. This design, by Percy Metcalfe, has a George encased in heavy 14th century armor, mounted on a powerful war horse, valiantly erect in the saddle and treading on the lambent-through dragon. An interesting sidelight is the presence of a helmet on Saint George. Perhaps this was assumed attire for the properly equipped dragon slayer of the day. The rather primitive rider, as compared with Pistrucci's, is equipped with a formidable looking Ullam, held bravely erect. The overall effect is one of cold, occasional horror, as contrasted with the action-packed tableau of Pistrucci, the classical stylist. The two designs provide contrasting renditions of the same scene. (5) OFF

(6) ON - EXTENSIVE - (6) OFF // (7) ON - EXTENSIVE - (7) OFF

(8) ON Saint George is featured on various issues of Russian copper coins, 1/2 to 10 kopecks, beginning in 1704 under Peter I and terminating with Catherine II in 1795. These pieces carry the value in a ribbon beneath the slaying scene, and will probably be in increased demand with interest in this country spurred by the recent marketing of present issues by the USSR. (8) OFF

(9) ON - EXTENSIVE - (9) OFF KOPECK OBV. Saint George appears weekly in Gold World in Tsvetli Bulau's "musical alphabet" method. This is an English pattern crown of 1910 designed by Wyon, though never adopted for actual coinage. (9) OFF

(10) ON - EXTENSIVE - (10) OFF SAILORS'

A brass counter carrying the head of Victoria undated or with date 1849 has an uncrowned (or crowned) rider on the reverse, inscribed TO HANOVER 1837. This piece shows Ernest, Duke of Cumberland, eldest surviving brother of the recently deceased William IV, King of England and Hanover in the satirical role of Saint George riding over a three-headed dragon, en route Hanover to accept the crown. Under the ancient Salic law of the Franks succession to the Hanoverian crown was restricted to the male line, and upon the accession of Victoria as Queen, Hanover became separated from England after 125 years under her rule. This brass piece was often passed off quickly in crowded places as the gold sovereign it so closely resembled in color and design.

VICTORS OF TANNENBERG

The Teutonic Knights of Germany, originally dedicated to Christianizing the Slavs had transformed into taking by the sword whatever land they could, creating a harsh serfdom of the peasants. The Lithuanians, under the leadership of grand duke Vytautas the Great defeated the Knights in a decisive battle near Tannenberg, Germany in 1410. The Knights losses were 18,000 dead and 14,000 prisoners out of their force of 100,000. This battle preserved the union of Poland and Lithuania, and signaled the decline of Teutonic Knights' power.

(11) *on* → The coinage of modern Lithuania (1925-1938) features the symbol of a charging mounted knight on the reverse of all issues except a 1938 commemorative. This knight is to Lithuania as the eagle is to the United States. The bust of Vytautas appears on the 10 Lita coin of 1936. The charging knight could well represent Vytautas as a fitting tribute to his preservation of Lithuania at Tannenberg, centuries ago. (11) *OFF*

THE TEN ARROWS

The Magyars originated in the land east of the Ural Mts., migrated westward, and lived from the fifth to ninth centuries near the mouth of the Don River. Their tribal federation was known as "Ten-Arrows" (Ten Arrows), Slavic derivation of the name "Tungurians". Hostile tribes from the east forced a migration again, and in the year 896 the Magyars were led across the Carpathian Mts. to the rich fertile Danube basin by their chieftan, Árpád.

This mountain crossing by the Magyars is observed as the founding of the Hungarian nation, and was commemorated in a 1000th year anniversary silver coin and many medals in 1896. Their obverse design is generally that of the bust or coronation scene of the contemporary emperor, Franz Joseph (1830-1916), with the reverse depicting Árpád on horseback leading the trek into the new valley.

(12) ON → The commemorative 1 Krone coin, of only 23 mm. is the smallest appearing in Becker's "World Pageant of Commemorative Coins". It depicts Árpád on horseback leading the migrants. (Becker erroneously identifies the rider as Franz Joseph). He is dressed in a tunic and cape, wears a casque, and carries a dirk in his belt, while a dish-shaped shield hangs from the saddle. This reverse is novel in that it carries no date nor lettering, the full surface being devoted to the scene. The obverse, bearing the bust of Franz Joseph reads AZ EZZERŐS MAGYARORSZÁG TULAJTÁRS 1896 (In Memory of the 1000th Anniversary of Hungary 1896). The edge carries in incuse lettering the emperor's motto: HITELNEM AZ ŐSI SZÉLETEN (My Faith is in the Ancient Spirit). (12) OFF

(13) ON-EXTENDED (13) OFF
PORTUGAL-
OURIQUE

SKULL CUP CAPER

The Khan, or chieftan of the ancient Bulgars, named Krum was a cruel pagan who seemingly lived to fight and to kill. Invading Macedonia he captured 1100 pounds of gold and burned the town of Sardica. The emperor Nicephorus retaliated by burning Krum's capital. Krum trapped and ^{annihilated} the Greek army in a mountain pass, killed Nicephorus and made a drinking cup from his skull. During the besieging of Constantinople Krum died from a broken blood vessel, and the city was spared.

(14) ON →

The Bulgarians have honored the memory of this pagan founder in their 5 and 10 Leva nickel issues of 1930 and iron issues of 1941. The rider, in Mongol type cap, quilted garb, trimmed boots and a quiver of arrows on his back is identified as KRUM (in Russian letters). The date 814 appears in the field, denoting the year of his death. A speared lion lies lifeless on the ground, with what appears to be a wolf or dog running nearby. (This coin is identified as a "Cavalier of Madara in Reinfield's "Catalogue of the World's Most Popular Coins". A small town of Madaras does exist in southern Hungary, some 150 mi. distant from Bulgaria. This fact lends no credence to Reinfield's attribution, however, and it can only be assumed that his source of information was in error.)

(14) OFF

CHIVALRY'S CROWN

Count John of Luxemburg founded a new dynasty in Bohemia in 1310. A valiant fighter, he built up a reputation expressed in the phrase "Nothing can be done without the help of God and the King of Bohemia". A disease was contracted on a crusade in Lithuania in 1336 that left him blind. Learning that Edward III of England had invaded Normandy

he gave the assistance of his 500 knights to Charles, King of France. He had himself bound between the horses of two knights and fought on at Crécy, despite the retreat of the French, whose cavalry had been decimated by the cloud of arrows from the English longbows some 450 yards away. He died fighting, with 50 of his knights around him, saying "So will it God, it shall not be said that a king of Bohemia flies from the battlefield". Edward sent his body to Charles with the message, "This day has fallen the crown of chivalry".

A beautiful set of 20, 50 and 100 franc coins in silver was issued in 1946 by Luxembourg to commemorate the 600th anniversary of their beloved hero's death. The obverse carries the head of Prince John of Luxemburg, and the reverse the famous charging namesake, John the Blind, of Bohemia, in full knights armor. He is astride a powerful war horse equipped with a chamfron (head armor), and an attractive but impractical fabric trapping about the legs. The date of the fatal battle of Crécy, August 26, 1346 appears beneath the horse. (15) ON - EXTEMPO - (15) OFF
MONACO

EQUESTRIENNES, TOO

Numismatic lady riders are few, but the interesting design or history of those who do appear compensate to some degree for this small quantity.

Mythology has it that Thetis lived in the depths of the sea and was the favorite of the fifty Nereids (ocean nymphs), daughters of Nereus. Mother of Achilles, Thetis dipped him in the river Styx to make him invulnerable. When a man, Achilles was killed at the siege of Troy by Paris' arrow piercing the heel tendon, which had

not been immersed in the magical water of the Styx.

Greece has honored Thetis on the design of two coinage issues. The 1910 and 1911 1 and 2 drachma^s silver coins show her holding a shield while seated next to a hippocampus, a mythological sea horse with head and forelegs of a land horse and dolphin-like body and tail. The value appears in exergue. This design is an impressive miniature of sculpture of antiquity - as though taken from a part of a sarcophagus or a temple frieze. Thetis appears again on the 20 drachma^s silver of 1960, though this time her mount is a horse, rather than a hippocampus.

The most famous equestrienne of all time was Lady Godiva, wife of Leofric, lord of Coventry, thought to have lived about 1040-1080. In sympathy with the masses, she pleaded with Leofric to repeal an unjust tax he had levied. He cleverly bargained to abolish the tax on his seemingly impossible condition that Lady Godiva first ride naked through town. Three versions of what happened next exist. One says that Lady G. made the ride through the crowded marketplace, suffering the stares. The second, that she issued a proclamation that all people keep within doors and shutter the windows. All did, save a tailor named Tom, who peeked, and for this is said to have been struck blind. The last version had Lady Godiva made invisible during the ride. In any event, the legend was not put into writing until 1237, some two centuries after the reputed ride. A Lady Godiva procession was instituted May 31, 1678 as part of the Coventry Fair celebrated at intervals until 1826.

The memory of Lady Godiva was numismatically affected by the

striking of the famous Coventry half-penny token of 1793, carrying the design of a Godiva clad only in her long tresses, riding sidesaddle on a barebacked horse. Although the representation of the female figure is hardly complimentary, certainly not by jet age standards, this piece has enjoyed special appeal, particularly to American collectors. The phrase PRO BONO PUBLICO (For the People's Good) appearing on the token recalls the reason for Godiva's benevolent act. This piece may have been issued in conjunction with one of the Coventry fairs. It is a true token, carrying on its edge the promise for conversion to English tender : PAYABLE AT THE MINTHOUSE OF ROBERT WATFORD & CO.

Great Britain's Queen Elizabeth enjoys the distinction of appearing twice as a regal numismatic equestrienne. The highly publicised crown of 1953 issued in conjunction with her coronation pictures her mounted sidesaddle in the uniform of the Grenadier Guards, the unit assigned to the protection of Buckingham Palace. The queen's motto FAITH AND TRUTH I BEAR UNTO YOU appears in the edge lettering . (16) ON →

Elizabeth is shown again on the British Caribbean Territories 50 cent piece of 1955 in a highly artful and allegoric pose, standing near her giant seashell throne being borne on the backs of two hippocampi. Her left hand bears the orb, symbol of regal authority, while the right supports a trident, the three-tined spear associated with Neptune as king of the Sea. This allegory was pictured similarly in the Barbados 1792 penny and half-penny, showing George III seated on an ornate carved throne being drawn on the surface of the water

chariot-fashion. ^{(1) OFF (17) ON →} This design is found on an 18th century French counter, showing Neptune with his trident aloft, and inscribed: *AMOUR, AUSTRAIDE, VENT* (he calms the seas by surveying), with reference to Louis, whose head graces the obverse. ^{(17) OFF}

It is this refusal of some countries to feature more or less stereotyped designs from ruler to ruler that has enhanced the interest field of numismatics for the true collector.

Mexico contributes to the female quartette of equestriennes with its silver pesos of 1910-1914. The allegoric figure of a riding Victory carrying aloft the torch of freedom and the olive branch before the rising sun is portrayed. This alludes to the centenary of the start of the revolt against Spain initiated by the priest Hidalgo on September 16, 1810 with his *GRITO de Dolores "Long Live our Lady of Guadalupe! Long Live Victory! Death to the Spaniards!"* Because of the diminished size of these pesos over prior issues, and the equestrienne motif of the obverse they were known as "caballitos" (little horses) by the Mexicanos.

It is interesting that of the six different designs involving woman riders only the 1951 crown of Britain is not associated with legend, mythology, or allegory. Certainly the ladies provide an interesting diversity of background in their few numbers.

^{(18) ON} EXTEMPO ^{(18) OFF} // ^{(19) ON} - EXTEMPO - ^{(19) OFF}
MELBOURNE VAN AND CIRCUS *SEC V*

Chariot drivers are not equestrians in the true sense of the word, since the definition calls for the person to ride on, not

behind the horse. These coins are so attractive, however, that the author has included them in the scope of his collection, and closes with some remarks on them.

The chariot was developed by the ancients primarily as a war machine. A heavy chariot pulled by thundering horses commanded the respect of the infantry of the enemy, and a large number of such rigs could have a highly demoralizing effect. This was particularly so if each also contained a Bowman hard at work, or if the wheel hubs were fitted with sickle-shaped blades.

Sturdily built of wood with iron or bronze fittings and tires, they were drawn by two, three, or four horses, giving rise to the still used Latin classifications of biga, triga, and quadriga. Ancient coins show trigas infrequently, indicating that because of poor driver visibility or problems connected with hitching or driving, this rig was not popular. Wheels, oddly enough, were built with very few spokes, four predominating on ancient coins. It is difficult to believe that such wheels could stand up long under the pounding imposed by lack of springs or cushioning.

Chariot racing was popular with the Greeks, and later with the Romans, who held events in the circus. Races involved seven laps of the 1,600 foot long course, or almost five miles. This was run in 14 minutes in the movie "Ben Hur", giving an average speed of about 18 miles per hour.

It was customary to open the events by a procession in which the "simulacra", images of the gods and of the deified imperial

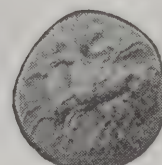
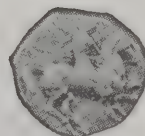
family were carried in wagons drawn by horses, mules, or elephants.

Repulsion of an Athenian invasion of Sicily in 413 B.C. by the Syracusians was celebrated in the issue of magnificent silver decadrachms with a quadriga in action. Below the quadriga are represented the arms taken as booty from the Athenians and given as prizes in the games which celebrated the victory. This design by the artist Kleanthes is among the more beautiful pieces ever struck in the ancient world.

Bigas and quadrigas are found as popular reverses of Roman republican coinage, especially, with the triga seldom seen, as previously mentioned. ^{(20) ON →} Modern Italy, in an effort to evoke some of the glories of ancient Rome featured a biga on its 10 lire piece of 1926-34. Rather than risking marring the beauty of the lead horse, ^{(20) OFF} Romagnoli left off all harness save a bit and rein. In silver 1 and 2 lire coins of 1908-13 four mules sculptured by Calandra rear ~~ing~~ "in step" in the traces of an ancient "god wagon" previously described. ^{(21) ON →} The 1915-17 design of similar motif has replaced the mules with four nervous stallions. Both these designs have FERT (strength) displayed on the sideboard of the wagon, and all three have this word used on the edge lettering. ^{(21) OFF (22) ON →} A highly stylized quadriga appears on the 500 lire issue of 1961 commemorating the 100th anniversary of the unification of Italy by King Victor Manuel II. ^{(22) OFF}

CONCLUSION ^{EXTENDING} ^{(23) (24) (25) (26)}
MISC.

The area of numismatic equestrians is rich in history and art, with the items described but a sampling of the great variety of subjects this corner of numismatics holds. Perhaps your interest has been whetted sufficiently to study the background of the next numismatic rider you find crossing your path. —



ROBERT S. PORTER, JR.

Numismatist

P. O. Box 81, TARENTUM, PENNA.

MEMBER
A.N.A.
W.P.N.S.

Nov. 2, 1954.

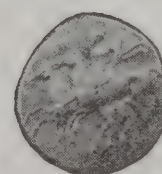
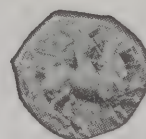
The Standing Liberty Quarter.

On two previous occasions I have presented papers before the Society on a similar subject. Therefore, my article will necessarily bear some repetition.

Authorization for the Standing Liberty quarter was given by the then Secretary of the Treasury William Gibbs McAdoo, and some fifty odd sketch models were submitted. The one by Herman A. MacNeil was accepted on May 30, 1916. The design for the new coin was intended to typify the awakening of the country to it's own protection, Europe being at war, and our ideals and ideology being threatened. The idea conceived by the sculptor was highly expressive of our National sentiment. The figure is descending a flight of stairs in an attitude of welcome to the world. Her one hand holds an olive branch and proffers peace first, but she is also by her mien prepared to defend her honor and her rights. The design suggests a step forward in civilization, protection, and defense, with Peace as the ultimate goal.

In a previous article I related how it's release caused great consternation among certain citizens. Hardly had the coin been released until there was a great hue and cry for it's recall. The figure of Liberty in the minds of this certain few portended of obscenity. This was not in a sense of being filthy or lewd, but more of a feeling that in her semi-draped costume, she was offensive to chastity and modesty. In March of 1917, word got out that a change in design on the reverse side was being contemplated. This only added to the furor amongst the decency groups around the country who wanted something done about the uncovered bust on the obverse side. This resulted finally in designing a sort of suit of mail to cover Liberty's nakedness, mending the rent in her garment so that not so much of her bare leg was showing, and raising the eagle on the reverse and rearranging the stars so that three were directly under the eagle.

In all probability the most serious and significant objection to the new coin was not discovered until several years later. The date or year of mintage being placed on the dais or pedestal made them then wear off faster than was desirable. Probably no other incident has increased the interest in Numismatics or coin collecting over the past twenty years.



ROBERT S. PORTER, JR.

Numismatist

P. O. Box 81, TARENTUM, PENNA.

MEMBER
A.N.A.
W.P.N.S.

Nov. 2, 1954.

In 1926 it is doubtful that fifty persons in the country were collecting Standing Liberty quarters by date. There were only about a dozen full time dealers, and in their price lists they covered the quarters from about 1900 up with the terse statement, "Any date or mint, uncirculated, 25 cents each." In 1935 a Chicago coin collector by the name of John Steffen made the discovery that it was difficult to find a Standing Liberty quarter dated prior to 1924 which had a good sharp date. He told a newspaperman about it, predicting that these coins with sharp dates would turn out to be rare. The story was put on the wires and appeared throughout the country. "Informed numismatists" the country over laughed loud and long. The "Coin Collector's Journal" of March, 1936 commented editorially: A few months ago, an uninformed collector living in Chicago and a mis-informed newspaperman of the same city were together responsible for a story stating that all silver quarters coined between 1918 and 1924 were very rare, providing the date was not wore off. The story was put on the wires and picked up by hundreds of papers associated with that news service. It will be many years before collectors and dealers hear the last question regarding the rarity of these dated quarters." Even an article in the *Numismatist* said "A glance at the table of coinage by the different mints for the year will show 1919 as a common date, as approximately eleven million pieces were coined at Philadelphia, and two million each at Denver and San Francisco mints." Latest conservative quotations on these three pieces were \$200.00 in full head uncirculated condition. As most specimens of this series have a concave or flat head, a specimen showing the full head is considerably rarer. This fact is of more or less recent discovery, or at least, is so being exploited by dealers.

In 1925 the dies were re-worked to recess or indent the date. Therefore, all coins of this figure after 1924 have more readily discernable dates. It is difficult to reconcile mint report figures and prices of uncirculated specimens of these later dates. A 1926D, coinage 1,716,000, sells for less than \$2.00, while the 1926S, coinage 2,700,000, sells for around \$50.00, and the 1927S, coinage of 396,000 brings prices up to \$200.00. This latter coin is unquestionable the rarest of all the series in nice condition, and is extremely difficult to obtain.

The life of this series was short, even less than that proscribed by law. It lasted only 15 of the 25 years allotted to it. By act of Congress it was voted out in 1931 and replaced by the present George Washington quarter. Thus ended one of the most controversial coinages of the entire history of the United States.

COINS OF TARENTUM

President Coatsworth and fellow members of the Western Pennsylvania Numismatic Society:

When our program chairman asked me to repeat a paper presented before the Society on this subject a few years ago, I could think of no acceptable excuse to offer, and so, I present it again along with apologies for adding nothing to your enlightenment on numismatics.

You are all aware of the fact that as a resident of Tarentum, U.S.A., it is a natural for me to become interested in the coinage of this well known Spartan colony of the same name.

Tarentum, or Taras, the Greek name, was one of some sixty or so Spartan colonies that flourished in the years 700 B. C. to 300 A. D. It was one of the most important of the Greek states and was situated in the heel of the great boot formed by the Italian peninsula. As with many another Greek town, an effort was made to give its beginnings something of a supernatural nature. The people of Tarentum took pride in a legend that their city's founder, having been shipwrecked, was carried ashore on the back of a dolphin to the site on which their city was subsequently built. The dolphin with the figure of the youthful founder therefore became the badge of Tarentum, and this forms the chief type for most of its coinage. The reverse of this denomination is usually occupied by the figure of a mounted youth, for, as it grew in wealth and power, the city became famous for the horsemanship of its men. The downfall of the Tarentines came about through entrusting themselves to the leadership of generals whom they invited from Sparta and other Greek centers to defend them from their warlike neighbors. After their defeat by Pyrrhus, the most famous of these, Tarentum was not long able to withstand the growing power of Rome. It gradually sank to a place of but little importance in the ancient world. At this point, it might be significant to recall, in the earlier stages of the recent war just ended, the British fleet inflicted a damaging surprise attack on the Italian naval colony gathered in the Taranto harbor.

Tarentum coinage was at its height in the third and fourth centuries before Christ. The process of coinage then as of today consisted of using a die to stamp a design on the surface of an ingot or lump of metal of a standard size or weight. These coinages usually bore inscriptions copied from or inspired by Greek originals. On this occasion it is with the more familiar type of the equestrian series that I propose to describe. These Tarentine "horsemen", as they are commonly designated, number among them the most varied, the most abundant, and in many respects the most beautiful of the Tarentine coinages, and show us the numismatic art of this city in its freest and most congenial development. This prolific issue, covering two and a half centuries of civic history exceeds that of all other Greek coinages of Italy and is itself a striking witness to the high degree of commercial prosperity attained in Tarentum when barbarian inroads and fratricidal enmities were dealing widespread ruin amongst the once flourishing communities that went to make "Great Greece"

The continuity of the type maintained, despite infinite variation of details, throughout so long a period of years, must be regarded as in great measure owing to the conservative instincts of citizens engaged in a widely ramifying trade with distant parts, which led them to adhere to designs that had once secured a currency in the commercial world.

The Tarentum coinage is embraced in the third expansion of Greek city coinages, the first stage originating in Asia and confined to those cities located in the narrow, crescent shaped strip of territory extending around the western end of Asia Minor from the Black Sea on the north to the Mediterranean on the South. The second stage began on the Island of Aegina and soon spread throughout the Greek peninsula and the neighboring islands now identified as modern Greece. The third stage took place in the Greek colonies of Italy and the Island of Sicily. Here began the issue of a series of coins destined to rival in artistic, economic, and historical importance those struck in Southeastern Europe and Asia Minor.

The stater was the basis of the coinage system of both gold and silver coins throughout the ancient world. However, these coins varied greatly in weight at different periods, in different localities, and in different metals. Gold and electrum coins were for the most part minted in the forms of staters, double staters, and fractions of staters which appeared as thirds, sixths, twelfths, etc.

My collection consists of some forty odd pieces of silver coinage and one piece of gold. It was not acquired with any chronological series or type in mind, but only to secure a representative collection of the entire Tarentum coinage, and it is my pleasure to offer them as my exhibit for tonight's meeting.

Robert S. Porter, Jr.

The March of Money.

The Historical Coinings Society, 3659 Clay Street, San Francisco, California, are putting out a real educational product in their series of reproductions of coins, which they aptly call the 'March of Money.'

There is a coin for every great civilization, ruler, political, or religious movement since the Eighth century to the present. The collecting of such coins has long been one of the world's great hobbies, but never before has it been possible for the average collector to see even reproductions of many of the rare coins.

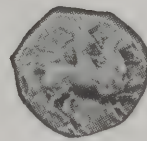
The reproductions made by the Historical Coinings Society might be called 'coin stamps' as they have been made the color and size of the originals, but are gummed on the back so that they might be pasted down. Both obverse and reverse of the coins are shown, each facing upwards for ready inspection. The coinings are embossed, as a minted coin is, but on thickened and specially prepared metallic foil stock.

For over five years the Historical Coinings Society operated as a non-profit society, donating coin material and information to students or schools and teachers of history, art, languages and numismatics. The society has been instrumental in placing a number of valuable numismatic displays in the hands of teachers and educators. People who have received and used with success the society's material range from grade school and high school teachers to the faculty of the University of California and Stanford University.

Accompanying the society's reproductions of the 48 faces of the 24 greatest coins of history, is a completely illustrated 'outline of history's type of coin album. The album gives the coin-picture story of civilization. It treats coins as pearls on the thread of history.

The 'March of History' album contains over 375 pertinent historical and coin illustrations drawn by Nadine Hammond, the distinguished artist, sculptor and teacher, who is President of the Historical Coinings Society.

Teachers or students or collectors of stamps or coins may obtain the complete binder-size, 12-sheet 'March of Money' album and the 48 faces of history's 24 greatest coins in coin-stamp form, while the edition lasts, by sending \$1.20 in check or money order to Weston Settlemier, Executive Secretary, Historical Coinings Society, 3659 Clay St., San Francisco, Calif.



ROBERT S. PORTER, JR.

Numismatist

P. O. Box 81, TARENTUM, PENNA.

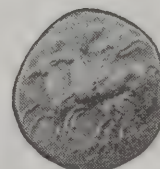
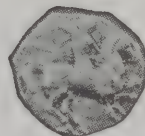
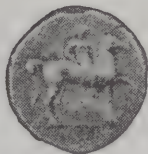
MEMBER
A.N.A.
W.P.N.S.

April 2, 1950.

THE COMMERCIAL ASPECT OF COIN COLLECTING

When I suggested this subject for an article for presentation before our Society, the thought I had in mind was "Has COIN collecting gone commercial?" Then we are confronted with advertisements in our Numismatic Journals and elsewhere with offers of coins in quantity, a roll; ten rolls; a hundred rolls, it would appear as though considerable change has taken place in our hobby. Could we be living in a fool's paradise, which of course may have its advantages. It's lots of fun while it lasts. And what about the future? That's not for you and I to worry about. We know that 422 dimes we bought last month for \$3.00 will be worth twice that much next month, and the 56P half we have ordered for triple face even before it has been released, will increase in value so fast that investment in a few rolls will enable us to take that long sought vacation to Florida next winter.

Some twenty-five years ago I became interested in coins as a hobby. For many years I tried to subjugate value and elevate possession. When I purchased a coin, I kept no recorded cost, but tried to evaluate it only on pride of ownership. For the first ten years or so I found it comparatively easy to conform to this pattern. Dealers were relatively few, and prices were more or less stable. Many satisfactory specimens could be found in circulation. Rare indeed was the coin or currency note that was not obtainable either by direct purchase or through auction sale. But with the advent of World War II, through a combination of circumstances, my hobby began attracting more and more collectors, with a natural resultant gradual lessening of available coins and the beginning of increasing prices. This of course, was attributed to the war, and at the end of hostilities in 1945 the general feeling was that everything would be adjusted to normal. But it just didn't work out that way. The number of collectors continued to increase, and so too did prices. Published catalogs became outdated even before they were released. The foremost publication of the time, past and present, The Numismatic Scrapbook, issued monthly, now contains 190 pages of printed matter, with about 148 pages devoted exclusively to advertising, and is in all probability, the more popular because of this feature. We are at present witnessing the tremendous growth of roll purchasing. For several years our better informed numismatists have been predicting their demise, but they are a very much alive corpse at this writing. A few examples show 1949S dimes being quoted at \$125.00 per roll, 1950S dimes at \$100.00, and even the 1955 nickel, just released at \$6.66 a roll. By comparison with present day prices, let us look at a 1941 catalog at some uncirculated offerings. The 1909 S V.D.B. cent was listed at \$2.75; the 1913D dime at \$8.00; the 1921 dime at \$2.00; the 1932 Liberty Standing quarter at \$25.00, as I recall, a fabulous price at that time. The 1936 proof sets were listed at \$15.00, with little interest. Today you can almost name your price, if you have any for sale.



ROBERT S. PORTER, JR.

Numismatist

P. O. Box 81, TARENTUM, PENNA.

(2)

MEMBER
A.N.A.
W.P.N.S.

It is well to note here that there has also been a notable increase in the purchase of numismatic literature. Articles on or about coins have greatly increased in demand. Coin clubs, too, are springing up everywhere, with good attendance; in some cases averaging well over a hundred members.

It should be remembered that it is the collector that makes the price, and not the dealer. In the last three instances where I have ordered coins at advertised prices, in every case I have had my order and check returned with the terse comment "Sorry, all sold." This of course only whets my appetite, and I can expect to pay more if I wait those coins badly enough. Just multiply this situation a few hundred times and where are we.

What does all this portend for the future of numismatics as a hobby? Could be nothing. Maybe I'm just having a little nightmare, and when I awake, I shall find that I can purchase that 1927D dime for the 1941 catalog price of \$1.50, instead of the 1952 (April) price of \$160.00.

As I said in the beginning, living in a fool's paradise may have its advantages. Maybe I should get a dozen rolls of everything.

Robert S. Porter, Jr.,

Address given before the Western Pennsylvania Numismatic Society
April 3, 1952.

THE COMMEMORATIVE COINS OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE

The years since the close of the World War have brought to American numismatists a steadily increasing number of commemorative coins. Collectors have almost universally invested more or less heavily in pieces of this series, either with a view to speculation or for more genuinely numismatic reasons. One hears criticism of the designs used, of the method of distribution and the price asked, and of the numerous varieties of one type. The writer, in offering the following brief discussion of commemorative issues of another nation, intends to draw no comparisons, but suggests that those who speak controversially of the American series will do so more intelligently for having examined a foreign series.

One must, at the outset, indicate certain coins as not being truly commemorative. In a monarchy, the coins of each reign are in a sense commemorative of the monarch, and the alterations in arms or titles recall the events which caused the changes. Such coins are not commemorative in the sense we use the term; the coins to be discussed are special, limited, newly designed coins, which commemorate a current event or an anniversary. With other pieces we are not here concerned.

General Remarks

1. It will be noted that the series contains no more than ten varieties at most. This may be laid at the door of British conservatism, which finds the medal a convenient memento of events of less than general national interest.
2. The series begins in 1927, while the American and other series begin prior to 1900. The reason for this is the same as given for the preceding point, and is equally reflected in the postal issues for England, where only two commemorative series have appeared since 1840.
3. The coins here considered have been issued by England or by the Dominions, with but one exception (the 45 piastre piece of Cyprus). This is explained by the fact that the coins used in the colonies are issued only on approval of the government in London, while the dominions more or less control their own currencies. Moreover, the coins used in England are, strictly speaking, an Imperial Coinage, intended to, and to some degree actually circulating throughout the Empire. Thus the crowns commemorating the Silver Jubilee of King George V are really Imperial, not English, commemoratives.
4. The coins have been sold by the government, sometimes at an advance over face value, but more generally at face. Aside from proofs or patterns, the coins have been issued in very considerable numbers, and from one mint each. Thus the government is not a party to speculation in its own currency.
5. The coins have been designed either by regular employees of the Royal Mint or by the winner of a competition of national scope. This factor -- designing by professionals trained in

numismatic work -- and the fact that most of the pieces are struck on large planchets have perhaps produced more pleasing designs. Yet it should be noted that the British designer is hedged about with limitations upon his originality. The coin must bear the portrait of the current sovereign, and his titles. The portrait must face in the direction opposite to that of his predecessor. There must be no representation of any other living person, and custom forbids the portrayal of a former ruler upon current money.

6. It is appropriate to point out that a collection of types of British commemorative coins is still easy and relatively inexpensive. All of the pieces described may be obtained rather easily except for the patterns of the Jubilee crown. For those interested, prices have been included in the description of the pieces, these being the most recent available to the writer.

The Coins

1. AUSTRALIA. Silver florin or 2 shilling piece dated 1927, commemorating the opening of the new parliament buildings at Canberra, the new capital of the Commonwealth.

Obverse: Bust of King George V to left, wearing Imperial Crown and robes of state. Legend: - GEORGIVS V D. G. BRITT: OMN: REX F. D. IND: IMP: The rim is toothed.

Reverse: View of the parliament building enclosed in a scroll, below which the date, 1927, upon an ornamented tablet. Behind the tablet, two crossed maces of state of the Speakers of Parliament. The lower part of the tablet divides the initials K. G. Legend: - PARLIAMENT . HOUSE . AUSTRALIA . ONE . FLORIN . The rim is toothed.

Edge: Reeded.

Notes: Designed by George Kruger-Grey, the South African artist who has designed nearly all of the post-war colonial coinage. Struck at Melbourne mint. No figures at hand on number issued or whether proofs were struck, but coins were issued at face. Present value: - 2/6 (about \$0.65).

2. CYPRUS. Silver 45 piastre coin (about 5 shillings) dated 1928, commemorating fifty years of British rule in this colony.

Obverse: Bust of King George V to left, wearing Imperial Crown and state robes, with a cross at throat, and the collar of the Order of the Bath. The initials B. M. on the truncation of the bust. Legend:- GEORGIVS V DEI GRA: REX ET IND: IMP: The rim is toothed.

Reverse: Two heraldic leopards (lions) passant guardant to left, below which the initials K. G. Above the legend:- 1878. CYPRUS . 1928; the stops being ornaments. Below the legend:- . FORTY FIVE PIASTRES . The rim is toothed.

Edge: Reeded.

Notes: The obverse was designed by Sir Bertram Mackennal, the chief engraver of the Royal Mint, who designed virtually all of George V's coins before 1925, and who died in 1931; the reverse was designed by George Kruger-Grey. The coins were struck at London Mint, 10,000 for circulation and 800 proofs. The proofs sold at 8 shillings (about \$2.00), while the others were issued at face. This is the first issue of this denomination in Cyprus, and the piece contains finer silver than the contemporary crown piece of the Imperial coinage, to which it corresponds. Present value:- (proof) 15/- (about \$3.75); (uncirculated) 7/- (about \$1.75).

3. AUSTRALIA. Silver florin or 2 shilling piece dated 1934-1935, commemorating the centenaries of the Province of Victoria and of the City of Melbourne, the first permanently settled city and province in the Commonwealth.

Obverse: Bust of King George V to left, wearing Imperial Crown and state robes, with a cross at throat, and the collar of the Order of the Bath. The legend:- GEORGE V KING EMPEROR is divided by the top of the crown. The base of the bust extends to the very rim of the coin, which is otherwise toothed.

Reverse: A nude male figure, wearing a laurel wreath and bearing a flaming torch in his right hand, riding a horse to left. Below the horse's fore-hooves the initials K G, the whole upon a broad exergual line. The legend:- CENTENARY . VICTORIA . MELBOURNE . 1934 - 35 . is completed by the word FLORIN between lozenge-shaped stops in the exergue. The rim is toothed.

Edge: Reeded.

Notes: The coin was designed by George Kruger-Grey, and an issue of 150,000 was struck at Melbourne Mint in 1935, and probably issued at face value. The writer has no information on the issue of proof specimens. Present value:- \$1.50.

4. NEW ZEALAND. Silver crown or 5 shilling piece dated 1935, commemorating the signing of the Treaty of Waitangi in 1840, by which treaty the native Maori tribes acknowledged British sovereignty.

Obverse: Precisely like the obverse of number 3., supra.

Reverse: Figures of a Maori chief (at left) and a British naval officer in dress uniform facing each other and clasping right hands; above them a large Imperial Crown. The Maori holds a spear in his left hand, the officer rests his left hand on his sword hilt. In exergue:- WAITANGI Legend:- NEW ZEALAND CROWN . 1935 (the stop being a plain cross). The rim is toothed.

Notes: The obverse design is by George Kruger-Grey. The reverse was designed by Percy Metcalfe, who designed the coins of the Irish Free State and of a number of European countries. An issue of 1,005 coins were struck at the London Mint, and sold at an advance over face value. The Dominion held a national Waitangi Celebration in 1934, and this piece was originally scheduled for issue in that year. A proposal to issue a coin in honor of the King's Silver Jubilee delayed the issue, and the Waitangi design was finally used as originally planned. The Dominion's first coinage appeared in 1933, and this crown completed the series of denominations, and a larger issue of the same design was struck in 1936. It is possible that the same design will appear on coins of King George VI. Present value:- Proof, \$2.50.

5. CANADA. Silver dollar dated 1935, commemorating the 25th anniversary of the accession of King George V.

Obverse: Bust of King George V as on the Australian florin, number 3., supra, except that base of bust does not extend quite to the rim. Legend:- GEORGIUS V IMPERATOR ANNO REGNI XXV. The rim is toothed.

Reverse: A canoe, loaded with fur-bales, being paddled to right by a Canadian voyageur at the stern and an Indian at the bow. Behind it is a small islet with two pine trees, and the aurora borealis above. On left base of canoe, the initials E H incused. Above the aurora the word CANADA; below the canoe in two lines:- 1935 / DOLLAR. The rim is toothed.

Edge: Reeded.

Notes: The coin was designed by Emanuel Hahn, and struck at Ottawa Mint. The writer has no information as to the number struck, or as to the existence of proofs. The coins were issued at face value. These dollars represent the first issue of this denomination in Canadian history. They should be distinguished from a piece of similar design, dated 1936, on which the obverse legend is the same as on obverse of the coin of Cyprus, number 2, supra. Present value:- \$2.00.

6. GREAT BRITAIN. (Imperial Coinage). Silver crown or 5 shilling piece dated 1935, commemorating the 25th anniversary of the accession of King George V.

Obverse: Bare head of King George V to left, with the initials B M on the truncation. Legend:- GEORGIUS V. D G. BRITT: OMN: REX. F D. IND: IMP: The rim is toothed.

Reverse: Conventionalized figure of St. George in full armor, with sword and square shield, rearing his horse above a recumbent dragon, both to left. To right, below dragon, the initials P M. Legend:- CROWN 1935 . The rim is toothed.

Edge: Incused, base of letters to obverse:- DECUS ET TUTAMEN . ANNO REGNI XXV .

Notes: The obverse design is that of Sir Bertram Mackennal for the regular Imperial Coinage. The reverse, by Percy Metcalfe, is specially done for this piece. This piece, with its variety 6 A., was issued for general circulation, and no figures are at hand on the number struck; it is understood that no proofs of these two varieties were issued. The coinage took place at London Mint, and the design was not used in 1936. Present value:- 7/6 (about \$1.90).

- 6 A. GREAT BRITAIN (Imperial Coinage). Silver crown or 5 shilling piece dated 1935. Precisely like preceding coin, No. 6, except that base of legend on edge is toward reverse. Present value same as preceding piece.
- 6 B. GREAT BRITAIN (Imperial Coinage). Silver crown or 5 shilling piece, dated 1935, and issued only as a pattern proof. Coin is precisely like No. 6 supra, except that the legend on the edge is in raised letters. It is not known whether there exist two varieties, as with the incused edge. The issue was of 2500 coins, sold by the Royal Mint at 7/6 (about \$1.90) to the first applicants, one coin to each. Both this piece and the following were issued earlier in 1935 than were the coins for circulation. Early quotations of prices ranged as high as £70 (about \$350) but specimens are now generally offered at £3 10/- (about \$17.50).
- 6 C. GREAT BRITAIN (Imperial Coinage). Gold pattern proof for crown or 5 shilling piece, dated 1935. The design is in all respects identical with the preceding coin, No. 6 B. The issue was of only 25 coins, which were sold by the Royal Mint at £50 (about \$250.00). Distribution was by a lottery, run by the Mint, among the 1,329 applicants for these coins. The writer has seen no offers of specimens for sale, but one London dealer offers to purchase at £100 (about \$500.00).

Future Issues

The only proposed future commemorative issue in the British Empire which the writer has noticed is for a New Zealand coin to honor the centenary of the Treaty of Waitangi in 1940. This proposal was made primarily for a commemorative medal, with a statement that "a special coin would also fittingly commemorate the anniversary."

It seems likely that there will be a very few such issues in the near future, unless the British fiscal authorities relax their attitude, and permit more frequent issues in the colonies. There is no precedent for a special issue on the coronation of a new King. Canada, the oldest of the Dominions, does not celebrate her centenary until 1967, and most of the others not until the next century.

Prepared by W. W. Woodside
February, 1937

A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF NUMISMATICS OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE

The following list is not intended to be an exhaustive bibliography, but should rather serve as presenting the standard modern texts in the field. There are many others, covering portions of a series, or being less complete than those listed.

ENGLAND

- Brooke, G. C. "English Coins". 1st ed. 1932; 2nd ed. 1941.
Bramah, Ernest. "English Regal Copper Coins". 1929
Crowther, G.F. "Guide to English Pattern Coins". 1887.
Evans, Sir John. "Coins of the Ancient Britons". 1864.
Supplement to same. 1890.
Garside, Henry. "British Imperial Copper & Bronze Coinage".
1920.
Supplement to same. 1925.
Hawkins, Edward. "The Silver Coins of England". 3rd ed. 1887.
Henfrey, H. W. "Numismata Cromwelliana". 1877.
Kenyon, R. Ll. "The Gold Coins of England". 1884.
Montagu, H. "Copper, Tin & Bronze Coinage, and Patterns for
Coins of England". 1893.
Nelson, P. "Obsidional Money of the Great Rebellion". 1907.
Philips, M. "Token Money of the Bank of England". 1900.
Spink & Son. "Milled Silver Coinage of England". 1925.
Thorburn, W.S. "Coins of Great Britain & Ireland". 4th ed. 1887.

Other references:- Snelling, Ruding, Rawlings.

SCOTLAND

- Burns, Edward. "Coinage of Scotland". 3 vols. 1887.
There is no other good reference, although Thorburn (supra)
is a fair makeshift.

IRELAND

- Nelson, P. "Coinage of Ireland in Copper, Tin & Pewter". 1905.
There is no good general reference. Others include Lindsay,
Aquilla Smith, etc. Thorburn is the best on entire series.

ANGLO-GALLIC

- Hewlett, Capt. L.M. "Anglo-Gallic Coins". 1920.
Earlier works are full of inaccuracies and should be
avoided. A handy reference is the catalogue of Capt.
Hewlett's collection (the largest known), Spink, 1923.

TOKENS OF BRITISH ISLES

- Akerman, J. Y. "Tradesmen's Tokens Current in London, etc.,
Between 1648 and 1672". 1849
Atkins, James. "Tradesmen's Tokens of the 18th Century". 1892.
Batty, D.T. "Descriptive Catalogue of the Copper Coinage
of Great Britain & Colonies". 4 vols. 1868-1895.
Boyne, William. "Trade Tokens Issued in the 17th Century".
1st ed. 1858 (no plates, but index).
2nd ed. (by Williamson) 1889. (plates no index)
"Silver Tokens of Great Britain, Ireland &
Colonies". 1866.
Burn, Jacob H. "London Traders, Tavern & Coffee-House Tokens
Current in the 17th Century". 2nd ed. 1855.
Dalton, R. and Hamer, S.H. "Provincial Token Coinage of the
18th Century. 1910-1917.
Davis, W.J. "Nineteenth Century Token Coinage". 1904.
Davis, W.J. and Waters, A.W. "Tickets & Passes of Great Brit-
ain & Ireland". 1922. Only 150 copies pub.

See also Conder, Blundell, Clay, Gill, Golding, Heal, Herdman,
Kent, Longman, Perkins, Pye, Sharp, Snelling, Toplis, Wells,
and Thorburn (supra).

COLONIAL TOKENS

- Andrews, Arthur. "Australasian Tokens & Coins". 1921
(See also Chitty and Stainsfield.)
Atkins, James. "Coins & Tokens of Possessions & Colonies
of Brit. Empire". 1889.
Breton, P.N. "Coins & Tokens of Canada". 1892
(see other editions; also Courteau & Sandham.)
Ellis, H.L. "Copper Tokens of ... Malaya". Num. Chronicle
1895.
Lowslie, B. "Coins & Tokens of Ceylon". Num. Chron. 1895.
Sutherland, A. "Numismatic History of New Zealand".
Part III, 1939

PERIODICALS

In addition to the occasional references above to
articles published in magazines, it will often be
found helpful to check the following:

- American Journal of Numismatics, pub. by American
Num. Soc., 1866 - 1920.
British Journal of Numismatics, pub. by British
Num. Soc. from 1904.
Numismatic Chronicle, pub. by Royal Num. Soc. (London)
The Numismatist, pub. by American Num. Assn., from 1890.
Spink's Numismatic Circular, pub. by Spink & Sons,
London, 1893 - 1939.

Most of the foregoing having been indexed in whole or
in major part.

SOURCES OF BOOKS

The Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh contains a
fair selection of these works on reference shelves.
Most of the others are available in the hands of local
collectors. Virtually anything in the field is obtain-
able by responsible collectors from the American Num.
Society, without charge.

For purchase, B. A. Seaby, Ltd., or Spink & Sons, London,
can obtain on order most such works. Bargains may be
sometimes found in American auction sales.

THE SWASTIKA ON COINS

The Swastika, a symbol of unknown origin, has been used on more tokens, coins, medals, textiles, frescoes, jewelry and good-luck charms than probably any other design for the last 23 centuries.

Said to be of Greek design, it was used as early as 350 B.C. on coins of the Greek Colonies. Numerous other countries and peoples have used this symbol in full and modified form.

This Swastika, supposedly adopted by the Nazi Party in 1933, was, however, used on the political tokens of Adolph Hitler in his campaign against President Von Hindenberg in the 1929 German elections. Hitler lost and was thrown into jail. With the adoption, however, of this good-luck symbol by the Nationalist Social Party of Germany, it became the most despised emblem of the free world.

Early in 1938 Great Britain's shillings were counter-stamped with a crude Swastika above the head of George V. They were believed to have been done by sympathizers after Germany annexed Austria, and were immediately stripped of legal tender status. To be found in possession of one constituted a criminal offense. At this same time in Austria, those sympathetic to the Third Reich were busy stamping Swastikas on the then current schilling and Groschen coins of the overrun Republic.

The writer has two Austrian coins which have actual hand-carved Swastikas on their obverses.

Back home in 1938 and 1939, the German people were using sixteen different Marks. They all looked alike, but certain restrictions on their usage resulted in different purchase classifications. Some were "free" Marks, but most were "blocked" Marks. The "free" ones were around 40 cents to the American dollar and were readily accepted for any purpose. The "blocked" Marks or "aski" Marks, the most widely used in trade, were credit notes good only for the purchase of German (and no other) goods. "Aski" is an abbreviation for "foreigners' special accounts for payment in Germany.

Another credit note circulating was the Reichkreditkasse in 1940. In occupied Bordeaux, France, the street car conductors and other French tradesmen refused to accept this German script. Immediately, the Military Commandant plastered the walls with "whoever refuses to accept notes or currency of Germany, whether offered by civilians or soldiers, will be prosecuted for sabotage by Military Tribunals."

The Nazi invading forces used Reich credit office notes in denominations of 50 Marks for supplies and services payments. These were supplied by the Administrative Council which supervised the Central Administration of Reich credit offices Board of Directors, composed of two or more persons. This shows that there had appeared previously some disloyalty in the Third Reich's Administrative Ranks.

Holed zinc Wehrmacht 5 and 10 pfennig coins were also used in the invasions of Denmark, Poland, Norway, France, Belgium, Dutch and Luxemburg. These are very scarce today since the total mintage was in the hands of the German Army and easily recalled as such.

A sudden decree by the Finance Minister of the Third Reich provided that nickel 50 pfennig coins minted in 1938 and 1939 would cease to be legal tender as of August 1, 1940. The one mark nickel coins minted from 1933 until 1939 were also to be turned in as well as the 50 pfennig nickel coins, as nickel was a high priority item for the war effort.

Now, here is where the connivance enters into madman Adolph's plan. Danzig had recently been annexed into the Third Reich. They

had minted almost 4 million gulden and half-gulden coins in 1932 as a free State. They were nickel and this metal was needed, so, the two coins were declared without legal tender value and recalled with the Nazi nickel coins.

Late in 1939, the newspaper headlines blazed with, "Germany replaces 500 tons of bronze one and two pfennig coins", and "6,000 tons of bronze-aluminum five and ten pfennig coins replaced by zinc coins". Bronze and bronze-aluminum had now become high on the priority list of war metals, so, HITLER grabbed the Polish-Silesian zinc mines and this made the Reich virtually self-sufficient with respect to coinage metals. The zinc coins dated 1940 appeared in the latter part of the year.

With the recall of the bulk of the 419 billion nickel coins in circulation at the end of 1939 completed, it was announced in 1941 that almost two billion zinc coins had been minted by the six mints located in:

A. Berlin
D. Munich
E. Muldenhutte
F. Stuttgart
G. Karlsruhe
J. Hamburg AND
B. Vienna, Austria mint acquired in 1938 and

vacated in 1944 after minting coins for only seven years. Some of the coins of the Vienna mint are scarce today and very seldom found in mint condition.

After the occupation of Bohemia and Moravia by the German Troops, banks were seized and exchange suspended on March 15, 1939. Ridiculous rates for the exchange of the Czechoslovakian Koruny were established. Time limits and imprisonments were invoked on the reluctant population.

Another interesting item provided by Adolph was his "decoration" or medal struck for his troops anticipating a victory in North Africa in 1943. This ended in two truckloads of the souvenirs of this crushing defeat being abandoned in the desert sands, unwanted by the allied forces.

Early in 1938, Col. General Herman Goering, Administrator of the Reich's four-year economic plan, slapped the German public with this decree: "All gold coins now in the hands of the German people must be exchanged for paper marks at the Reichbanks at face value". Gold coins were retired in 1933 and none have circulated or were minted since then. This order permitted Germany to buy abroad in the face of

an adverse trade balance. Here is the payoff - "Fat Boy" Goering's
decree included all gold coins in the possession of private numismatic
collectors.

GORDON DODRILL
212 PARK BUILDING
PITTSBURGH 22, PA.

W. P. N. S.

NEW ORLEANS STORE CARDS

IN

ANTE-BELLUM DAYS

by

Sidney K. Eastwood

Research Associate

Carnegie Museum

1965

New Orleans Store Cards

"United States Store Cards," published by Edgar H. Adams in 1920, catalogues a large number of tokens issued by merchants. This author lists a great number of varieties based on metal and edge differences as well as die differences. His descriptions are generally meager and, in some cases, make it difficult to assign specimens to his numbers.

There are listed 52 items for New Orleans, Louisiana; a survey of these indicates 23 names of firms and individuals that issued tokens. The total number of establishments becomes 17 when changes in proprietorship are considered. An item included by Adams as his NY-83-84-85-86 is, also, a New Orleans token as this business had establishments in both cities. It is included in the present list at the end of those listed for New Orleans.

The present paper is concerned with more detailed descriptions of the tokens and some historical notes on the businesses that issued the tokens. Its arrangement gives for each establishment, regardless of changes in location (often different street numbers cause confusion and may actually represent the same locations), the Adams numbers and description for each item. This is followed by a more detailed description of the tokens and some historical information on the firms and individuals that issued the tokens. Most of such historical notes have been obtained from city directories and newspapers.

ALBERT

ALBERT & TRICOU

Adams 1. ALBERT, J. J. HAT IMPORTER. Copper. 24 mm. Very rare.

O: J. J. ALBERT 37 CHARTRES S^T NEW ORLEANS

R: PARIS HATS IMPORTER WAREHOUSE

Adams 2. ALBERT & TRICOU HATS. Copper. 24 mm. Rare.

3. Same. German silver. Rare.

O. A high hat. ALBERT et TRICOU CHARTRES S^T NEW ORLEANS

R. ALBERT & TRICOU HATTERS CORNER ROYALE AND S^T LOUIS S^T NEW ORLEANS

These two establishments were in the same business as early as 1838.

J. J. Albert was a hatter at 89 Chartres Street until about 1849 when he was at 37 Chartres Street. Paul Tricou had a similar business at various Royal Street locations; 213 Royal Street, which may have been at the corner of St. Louis Street, and the corner of Royal and Bienville Streets. In 1841, Paul Tricou had a second store at the corner of Custom House Street and Exchange Place.

They continued at separate locations until 1853 when the firm name, Albert & Tricou, appears at the Royal and Chartres Street locations; sometimes as J. J. Albert & Co., hat manufacturers; until 1856 when the name, Tricou, disappears and J. J. Albert continues at 33 Chartres Street, corner Custom House Street, as late as 1861. After the war, J. J. Albert was a wholesale dealer in hats and caps at 60 Custom House Street; P. P. Tricou was a dealer in gent's furnishings at 5 St. Charles Street; and a new firm, Henry Tricou & Co., appears at 3 Magazine Street as an importer of hats and caps.

DAQUIN BROTHERS

Adams 4, 5, 6. DAQUIN BROTHERS. Baker. GOOD FOR ONE LOAF OF BREAD.

BON POUR UN PAIN. Brass. Ten-sided. 23 mm. Rare.

O: Within a circle; ornament, above and below; GOOD FOR ONE

LOAF OF BREAD; around, * DAQUIN BROTHERS * NEW ORLEANS

R: Within a circle; BON POUR UN PAIN; around, *DAQUIN BROTHERS *
NEW ORLEANS

Adams 7. Similar. Differing dies. GOOD FOR on one line. Period after PAIN on reverse, stars smaller. Brass. 23 mm. Rare.

This business appears in 1824 as Louis D'Aquin, baker, at 120 Chartres Street and continued at various locations until 1835 when it was known as D'Aquin Brothers, bakery, at 36 New Levee Street where it continued until 1861 when it became Margaret Haugherty, successor to F. Daquin & Co. In 1842, F. B. D'Aquin and Adolph D'Aquin were members of the firm. Its style changed to F. Daquin & Co. in 1853 with F. Daquin, G. Montegut and L. L. Bown as members of the firm. L. L. Bown became the sole owner in 1856 and continued until 1861. The successor firm was in business after the war.

EDGAR

Adams 8. EDGAR, W. J. Clothing. Brass. 26 mm. Rare.

O: W. EDGAR JUN.^R CLOTHING STORE 30 CANAL ST^T NEW ORLEANS

R: W. EDGAR JUN.^R DEPOT DES HABILLEMENTS TOUTES FAIS RUE DE CANAL
N^O. 30 NOUVELLE ORLEANS

William Edgar, Jr.'s clothing store was located at 16 Levee Street, corner Custom House Street in 1824. The following year the business had moved to 30 Canal Street where it continued for several years. In 1835, Edgar & Smith's clothing store at 4 Chartres Street was probably a successor to this business.

FOLGER

This establishment, with a variety of names, was the most prolific issuer of tokens in the New Orleans series. It is difficult to assign, accurately, the numbers in the Adams book to his descriptions of the tokens. In a previous paper (The Numismatist, Vol. XXVIII, pp. 169-173), Adams illustrates and describes these tokens; this paper does not

help as illustration No. 2 and its description is not of the same piece. He also illustrates a wule, made from two obverses, which does not appear in the book though it may be Adams 18. It is shown below following Adams 20.

Adams 9. FOLGER, NATHAN C. 1837. Clothing, hats, shoes, etc. By Bale & Smith. Brass. Low 121. Excessively rare.

O: * NATHAN C. FOLGER.*; below, NEW-ORLEANS.; in field,

DEALER IN READY MADE CLOTHING, HATS, BOOTS, SHOES &c

N^O. 33 OLD LEVEE CORNER OF BIENVILL ST

R: * BOYS AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING STOCKS HANKERCHIEFS GLOVES,

UMBRELLAS CARPET BAGS, TRUNKS &c 1837 B & S *

Adams 10. FOLGER, N. C. CLOTHING, etc. 17 OLD LEVEE. Eagle. Leaf ornaments on reverse. TRUNKS. Copper. Reeded edge. BLANKETS, etc.

11. Same. Brass.

12. Same. Silvered.

O: Eagle, spread wings, olive branch in one talon, three arrows in the other, shield on breast, leaf ornament; above, N. C. FOLGER 17 OLD LEVEE; below, COR CUSTOM HOUSE ST NEW ORLEANS

R: Leaf ornaments at sides; CLOTHING STORE YOUTH BOYS & CHILDRENS CLOTHING TRUNKS. BLANKETS & PLANTATION GOODS HATS & CAPS

Adams 13. Similar. CLOTHING, CAPS, BLANKETS, Silver. Extremely rare.

14. Same. Brass. Reeded edge.

15. Same. Copper. Reeded edge.

O: Eagle, spread wings, olive branch in one talon, three arrows in the other, shield on breast; four dots in square arrangement on each side; above, N. C. FOLGER 17 OLD LEVEE; below, COR CUSTOM HOUSE ST NEW ORLEANS

R: Leaf ornaments at sides; CLOTHING STORE YOUTH BOYS &
 CHILDRENS CLOTHING CAPS BLANKETS & PLANTATION GOODS HATS
 & TRUNKS

Adams 16. Similar obverse. Figure 7" even with 1". Star ornaments on reverse.

R. Reverse of card of Taylor & Redmond, Louisville. A mule.
 Brass. Reeded edge.

17. Same. Copper. Reeded edge.

18. Similar, Second reverse, high 7". Brass. Plain edge.

19. Similar obverse. R. Card of C. W. Jackson, Philadelphia.
 Copper. A mule.

20. FOLGER, N. C. Similar but eagle has drooping wings. Brass.
 Reeded edge.

O: Eagle, drooping wings, olive branch in one talon, three
 arrows in the other, shield on breast; above, N. C. FOLGER
 17 OLD LEVEE; below, COR CUSTOM HOUSE ST NEW ORLEANS

R, Three stars, each side; CLOTHING STORE YOUTH BOYS &
 CHILDRENS CLOTHING CAPS BLANKETS & PLANTATION GOODS HATS
 & TRUNKS

The mule shown as No. 4 in The Numismatist is included here, although it may be the piece mentioned as Adams 18, above. The source of the reverse is uncertain.

O: Similar to Adams 13, above.

R: Eagle, drooping wings, olive branch in one talon, three
 arrows in the other, shield on breast; around, GENTLEMENS
 FURNISHING STORE

Adams 21-22. FOLGER, N. C. & SON. CLOTHING. A swan. R. Crescent.

Brass. Reeded edge.

23. Same. Brass. Plain edge.

O: Pelican in nest, feeding young; under, on a label,

UNION & CONFIDENCE; around, N. C. FOLGER & SON COR.

MAGAZINE & GRAVIER S.^T

R: In center, CLOTHING; under, crescent with points downward;
around 18 stars.

Adams 24. FOLGER & BLAKE. Clothing store. Eagle. Similar to one in silver,

No. 13. Brass. Reeded edge. See Numismatist 1915, page 169.

O: Eagle, drooping wings, olive branch in one talon; three

arrows in the other, shield on breast; above, FOLGER &

BLAKE 17 OLD LEVEE; below, COR CUSTOM HOUSE S.^T NEW ORLEANS

R: Three stars, each side; CLOTHING STORE YOUTH BOYS CHILDREN'S

CLOTHING CAPS BLANKETS & PLANTATION GOODS HATS & TRUNKS

Nathan C. Folger came from the north about 1820 and established this business which flourished until 1861 when, probably, the war ended its prosperity. The business occupied several locations; being at 30 Old Levee Street in 1842 and located at 17 Old Levee Street, corner Custom House Street, until 1858 when it moved to 31-33 Magazine Street, corner Gravier Street, where it appears as late as 1861.

The business became N. C. Folger & Sons the year after the removal to Magazine Street with Charles W. Folger as junior partner. This son entered the business about 1855. Two other sons: Fred G. Folger, as clerk, and N. C. Folger, Jr., as accountant, were employed in the business after 1858.

When the business became Folger & Blake is uncertain as is the identity of Blake. While N. C. Folger was still at 30 Old Levee Street, Hall & Blake was located at 17 Old Levee Street which, in 1849, became the location for N. C. Folger. This man was Thomas N. Blake and likely a partner for a few years.

There is no record of this business after the war, but in 1867, a firm, Hughes & Folger, with N. C. Folger as a partner, was engaged in the manufacture of soap.

GAINES

Adams 25. GAINES, CHAS. C. HARDWARE, CUTLERY, etc. R. Padlock. Silver.

Plain edge. Excessively rare.

26. Same. Brass. Excessively rare.

O: CHAS^S C. GAINES 22 MAGAZINE. S^T NEW ORLEANS

R: Padlock; around DEALERS IN HARDWARE CUTLERY CASTINGS NAILS
&C

Charles C. Gaines, hardware merchant, first appears in the city directory for 1849 at 26 Magazine Street instead of 22 Magazine Street as shown on the token. He is, also, listed as at 40 Gravier Street. Subsequent directories show 26 Magazine Street. (The street number as 22 appears on a drawing of this token published by Wayne Raymond in The Standard Catalogue of United States Coins and Tokens, 1940). The style of the business became C. C. Gaines & Co. in 1855 with C. C. Gaines, William Heyl and Freret Jordy as partners and so continued until 1861, after which there is no record.

GOWANS

Adams 28. GOWANS, D. & CO. CONFECTIONERS. Copper. 22 mm.

29. Same. Copper, silvered.

O: D. GOWANS & Co. CONFECTIONERS 97 CANAL ST NEW ORLEANS

R: Building; EXHIBITON PALACE LONDON 1851 POPE BIRM.

GASQUET, PARISH & CO.

Adams 27. GASQUET, PARISH & CO. 47 Chartres St. R. Eagle. Brass.

Very rare.

O: Above, GASQUET, PARISH & CO; below, NEW ORLEANS; leafy branches on each side; within an inner circle, 47 CHARTRES STREET--

R: Eagle with olive branch and arrows in talons; above, on a ribbon E PLURIBUS UNAM

W. A. Gasquet & Co. operated in 1830 as a dry goods store and in 1835 became Gasquet, Parrish & Co., foreign and domestic dry goods at 47 Chartres Street. It was located at 18 Chartres Street in 1841 and in 1842 became the firm of Gasquet & Conrey.

GOWANS

Adams 28. GOWANS, D. & CO. CONFECTIONERS. Copper. 22 mm.

29. Same. Copper, silvered.

O: D. GOWANS & Co. CONFECTIONERS 97 CANAL ST NEW ORLEANS

R: Building; EXHIBITION PALACE LONDON 1851 POPE BIRM.

This business began in 1842 as David Gowan, confectioner, and in 1849, became Gowan & Co. at 97 Canal Street, and in 1849 became David Gowans & Co. at that location. It moved to 143 Canal Street in 1853 and continued until 1856. Robert Morrison became a partner at the new location when they styled the business as confectioners and importers of London porter, Scotch ale, preserves, sardines, pickles, sauces, etc., etc.; sole importers of the celebrated Worcestershire Mogul sauces.

HENDERSON & GAINES

HENDERSON, WALTON & CO.

Adams 30. HENDERSON & GAINES, Importers of China, Glass, etc. Brass.

Plain edge. 33 mm. Very rare.

31. Same. White metal. Excessively rare.

O: HENDERSON & GAINES; Ornament; IMPORTERS OF & DEALERS IN
CHINA, GLASS, & EARTHEN WARES: 3 ornaments; 14 CANAL STREET
NEW ORLEANS

R: JAPAN AND BRITANNIA WARE. PLATED CASTORS AND CORDIAL
STANDS LAMPS LOOKING GLASSES

Adams 32. HENDERSON, WALTON & CO. Importers of China, Glass, etc.

Same reverse as preceding. Brass. 33 mm. Very rare.

O: HENDERSON, WALTON & CO.; ornament; IMPORTERS OF & DEALERS
IN CHINA, GLASS, & EARTHEN WARES; 3 ornaments; 14 CANAL
STREET NEW ORLEANS

R: Same as No. 30.

This business began in 1822 as H. Henderson, glass and china store,
and continued until 1830 when it became Hill & Henderson. Their ad-
vertisement at that time appeared thus:

Hill and Henderson

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

EARTHEN, GLASS & CHINA

WARES

No. 14, Canal Street

(Opposite the Planters' and Merchants' Hotel

New Orleans

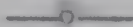
The firm became Henderson & Gaines about 1838 with William Henderson and John G. Gaines as partners and continued in that style until 1867 when it became Gaines & Relf with John G. Gaines and Stephen Z. Relf as partners. For a short period, about 1835, the Henderson, Walton & Co. token appeared indicating a new partner in the business. He may have been the person who was involved in the hardware business at 17 New Levee Street which had a variety of partners including a Walton.

In 1841, the address became 45 Canal Street. C. C. Gaines, probably later in the hardware business at 26 Magazine Street, was associated with the business for two years. Stephen Z. Relf, of the successor firm of Gaines & Relf, became a partner about 1853. At that time, the address was 99 Canal Street. An advertisement of the firm was published in 1858 thus:

HENDERSON & GAINES

NO. 99 CANAL STREET

Earthen Ware, China, Glass,
SILVER WARE IN EVERY VARIETY



GAS CHANDELIERS, LAMP SHADES,
AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
HOUSE KEEPING GOODS

JACOBS

Adams 33. JACOBS, E. DAGUERREOTYPES. Liberty head. R. Eagle. Copper.
Plain edge.

34. Same. Brass. Reeded edge.

35. Same. Brass. Plain edge.

Adams 36. Same. Copper, silvered.

37. Same. White metal. Rare.

O: Liberty head to left; above, E. JACOBS; below, DAGUERRETYPE
ARTIST

R: Eagle, spread wings, olive branch in one talon, three arrows
in the other, shield on breast; above, DAGUERRETYPE - SALOON:
below, 93 CAMP S^T N. O.

E. Jacobs, the proprietor, styled himself as a daguerreotypist when he started his business about 1851 and described his establishment as daguerreotype and photographic saloon in 1857. L. S. Lipman became his successor in 1859.

LYONS

Adams 38. LYONS, L. W. & CO. Clothing, Trunks, etc. View of their building.

2 dies. R. Eagle. Brass. Reeded edge.

39. Same. Copper. Plain edge.

40. Same. Nickel of German silver. Plain edge. Rare.

O: Building; above, L. W. LYONS & C^O CLOTHING & FURNISHING
GOODS; below, WHOLESALE & RETAIL 26 28 & 30 S^T CHARLES S^T
NEW ORLEANS

R: Eagle, drooping wings, olive branch in one talon, three
arrows in the other, shield on breast; above, * BOY'S
CLOTHING EMPORIUM *; below, TRUNKS VALISES UMBRELLAS & C.

Lewis W. Lyons & Co., fashionable clothing and gent's furnishing goods, began business at 63 Canal Street in 1855 and continued there until 1859 when it moved to the corner of St. Charles Street and Common Street. Alfred A. Wilkins was a partner in 1861.

This business survived the war and in 1867, H. E. Stevens became a partner. In 1868, the style of the business became Lyons & Stevens, successors to L. W. Lyons & Co.

MERLE

Adams 41. MERLE, JOHN A. & CO. Bienville Street. R. Eagle. Brass.

Reeded edge. Rare.

U: Within a circle; ornament; NEW ORLEANS: ornament; above circle, ornament, JOHN A. MERLE & C^O, ORNAMENT; below circle, BIENVILLE STREET

R: Spread eagle with key in talons; crown above; rays extending upward from eagle; on ribbon across rays, POST TENEBRAS LUX; at right, IHS.

John A. Merle, commission merchant and shipping agent, was Consul for Norway and Sweden as early as 1823. His business, John A. Merle & Co., in 1835 was located at 73 Bienville Street and continued there until 1841 when it located at 30 Common Street. He became Consul for Switzerland in 1842 and the firm became Merle, Meyelle & Co. at 45 Old Levee Street. In 1849, the firm was Merle & Davis at 13 Conti Street. Afterward, he operated as J. A. Merle at various locations on Conti Street.

PITKIN

Adams 42. PITKIN, ROBERT. Clothing, Trunks, etc. View of Building.

Brass. Reeded edge. 24 mm.

O: ROBT^T PITKIN. CLOTHING AND FURNISHING GOODS 15 CAMP ST.
NEW ORLEANS

R: Building; above, BOY'S CLOTHING; below, SHIRTS, FINE TRUNKS, UMBRELLAS &c

This business was established by Robert Pitkin in 1854 at 37 Camp Street as Robert Pitkin & Co., with Charles Fonda and T. B. Jackson as partners. It continued through 1857 at that location. An advertisement that year appeared thus:

ROB'T PITKIN & CO.,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL
DEALERS IN
CLOTHING & FURNISHING
GOODS
No. 37 Camp Street
NEW ORLEANS

The following year, 1858, the style of the business became Robert Pitkin, dealer in Clothing and Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods at 13 and 15 Camp Street where it continued until 1860 and became the firm of Pitkin, Pierson & Co.

PUECH, BEIN & CO.

Adams 43. PUECH, BEIN & CO. 1834 Importers of Hardware, Guns, Pistols, etc.
Copper. 25 mm. Low 82. Excessively rare.

O: PUECH BEIN & CO NEW ORLEANS 1834

R: IMPORTERS OF HARDWARES GUNS & PISTOLS CUTLERY &C

Adams 44. P. B. (Puech, Bein & Co.) script in circle of rings counter-stamped on quarter section of 8 reales. R. NOUVELLE ORLEANS and eagle counterstamp.

James Puech appears as a hardware merchant on Old Levee Street in 1822. Two years later, in 1832, the firm of Puech, Bein & Co. appears with John D. Bein as a partner. This firm had a brief existence, for

we find in 1838 that James Puech was a partner in the firm of Puech & Duplessis, grocers, and that John D. Bein was a partner in the firm of John D. Bein & Cohen, commission merchants.

TATOUT

Adams 45. TATOUT BROTHERS. Importers of Fancy Goods. Brass. Octagonal. Plated center. Very rare.

O: Within a circle; TATOUT BROTHERS; above, * CHARTRES STREET.
161 *; below, NEW ORLEANS

R: Within a circle, IMPORTERS OF; around, * FRENCH GERMAN AND
ENGLISH FANCY GOODS

This business began in 1842 as Tatout & Tessa, variety store, at 188 Old Levee Street and in 1849 became Tatout Brothers, general variety store, at 161 Chartres Street. Aimé Tatout was one of the partners. The business continued as late as 1858 when it became B. Tatout & Co.

THEODORE

Adams 46. THEODORE, 150 CHARTRES St. Copper. 33 mm. Octagonal. Rare.

47. Same. Brass. Very rare.

O: NEW ORLEANS THEODORE 150 CHARTRES ST

R: N^{LLB} ORLEANS THEODORE 150 RUB DE CHARTRES

Record of this business appears once, in 1848, as G. Theodore, hairdresser and perfumery store, at 150 Chartres Street. At the same time, a Mrs. Theodore, dressmaker and fancy store, at 41 Conde Street, was in operation and had been since 1835. No connection between the two establishments has been found.

J. HALL, WALKER & WALTON

WALTON, WALKER & CO.

WALTON & CO.

Adams 48. WALKER, J. HALL & WALTON 1834. Importers of Hardware and Ship Chandlery. Brass. 33 mm. Extremely rare. Low 85.

O: Around J. HALL WALKER & WALTON; within, IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN HARDWARE AND SHIP CHANDLERY N^O. 17 NEW LEVEE NEW ORLEANS 1834

R: FINE CUTLERY, GUNS, PISTOLS, IRON, NAILS & CASTINGS BURR BLOCKS MILL STONES &c

Adams 49. WALTON, WALKER & CO. 1836. The same firm as the preceding. Similar wording. Brass. 33 mm. Extremely rare. Low 106.

O: Around, WALTON, WALKER & CO; within, IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN HARDWARES AND SHIP CHANDLERLY N^O. 17 NEW LEVEE NEW ORLEANS 1836

R: FINE CUTLERY GUNS, PISTOLS IRON NAILS, CASTINGS DUPONTS POWDER MILL STONES &c. &c. &c.

Adams 50. WALTON & CO. Without date. The same firm as the preceding under a still different name. Brass. 33 mm. Extremely rare.

O: Ornament; WALTON & C^O. N^O. 17 NEW LEVEE; ornament; NEW ORLEANS
R: Ornament; HARDWARE MERCHANTS AND SHIP CHANDLERS; ornament.

This business, with a variety of names, operated from 1830 to as late as 1849. John Hall was its originator in 1830 and it became Hall, Hopkins & Co. in 1832. In 1838, it was known as J. S. Walton & Co. with Joseph S. Walton as principal owner. The best evidence for its style between 1832 and 1838 is the existence of the first two tokens, above. In 1841, it became Walton & Co., iron and brass founder, 17 New Levee Street. In 1849, Walton, Sandford & Co., which may have been a successor firm, was located at 25 New Levee Street.

YALE

Adams 51. YALE, C. Jr. & CO. Silk and straw goods. Brass. Rare.

52. Same. Copper. Rare.

O: C. YALE J^R & C^O * N^O 27 MAGAZINE * STREET * NEW ORLEANS

R: FANCY, STAPLE, SILK AND * STRAW * GOODS C. YALE J^R & C^O

This business was established in 1849 at 27 Magazine Street and continued at that location until 1861. R. H. Yale entered the business in 1853 as a clerk and was a partner in 1857. Two years later, John P. Fowler became a partner and continued until 1861. The business survived the war and was located at 48 Common Street with R. H. Yale, probably the sole owner.

BREWSTER

Adams NY-83. BREWSTER, J. & L. HAT MFG'G. 66 Water St. and 59 Chartres St., New Orleans. W. & B. N. Y. on reverse. Copper, gilt.

NY-84. Same. Brass.

O: Around; J. & L. BREWSTER. HAT MANUFACTURERS; within,

* 166 WATER S^T NEW YORK & 59 CHARTRES S^T NEW ORLEANS

R: Around, HATS & CAPS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.; within,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.; in small letter, W. & B. N. Y.

Adams NY-85. Similar. Differing dies. BALB, N. Y. on reverse. Copper, gilt.

NY-86. Same. Brass.

O: Above, J. & L. BREWSTER; below, HAT MANUFACTURERS; between,

166 WATER S^T NEW YORK & 59 CHARTRES S^T NEW ORLEANS

R: Same, except BALB instead of W. & B. N. Y.

This firm had a branch in New Orleans at 59 Chartres Street in 1830 where it continued until 1843 and perhaps later. In 1849, it was located at 47 Common Street and continued there until about 1852.

Bibliography

- Adams, Edgar H. The Store Cards of Nathan C. Folger of New Orleans, La.
The Numismatist, vol. xxviii, pp. 169-173, 1915.
- United States Store Cards. New York, 1920.
- Bushnell, Charles L. An Arrangement of Tradesmen's Cards, Political
Tokens, Election Medals, Medallions. &c. New York, 1858.
- Low, Lyman Haines. Hard Times Tokens. Second Edition, revised and
enlarged, New York, 1877.
- Raymond, Wayte. The Standard Catalogue of United States Coins and
Tokens. 1940 edition. New York.

5 May 1964

Before discussing this subject the use of the words "Tokens" and "Pittsburgh" should be explained in detail inasmuch as either word in itself is all inclusive. To avoid this I shall adopt the following definitions and usage.

First-Token; My preference is the definition "a stamped piece of metal (or similar material) issued privately, with a nominal value fixed for its purpose and usage" Roughly then a token is an unofficial substitute for a regular coin, under prescribed conditions. Inasmuch as token could be a genetic term I shall limit it to Transportation, Civil War and Parking Tokens only. Items like store cards, etc. will have to be by-passed else this article become really involved.

Second-Pittsburgh; Originally I had considered the Pittsburgh District but a hasty check on what could be involved forced a narrowing down to just Pgh. Geographically speaking this involves the City proper, as we know it now; up to but not including the surrounding boros or townships. Since this article reaches into the past then this same past should be explained in its relationship to the subject and its title.

Pittsburgh was evolved from the settlements which sprung up around a series of forts erected at the junction of the Allegheny and Monongahela Rivers in Western Penna. It became a Boro in 1858 (it was once known as Pitts-Borough) and achieved the status of a city in 1816. It expanded in all directions mainly thru acquisition of surrounding boros, townships and finally a city (Allegheny City, which was located across the Allegheny River from Pgh.) The original spelling of Pittsburgh was changed back and forth to Pittsburg, finally settling on the spelling with the final h by special permission of the U.S. Government itself.

Now, bearing these fact and definitions in mind let us proceed with the study of the subject itself:

The earliest authenticated token is a Transportation token issued by an omnibus company called the Pgh. Allegheny and Manchester Rail Way Co. Manchester incidently was a boro just northwest of Allegheny City. This token is black vulcanite (hard rubber)

oval shaped (43x29 mm) and portrays an omnibus of the period complete with animals and driver. The line ran from the St. Clair hotel in (downtown) Pgh. across the St. Clair (now 6th St.) Bridge, along Federal St. in Allegheny City to Ohio St., to and along the Allegheny and Manchester Plank Road to Hartmans Tavern and Grove on the East Side of Beaver Road in Reserve Twp. The fare was probably 5¢ as the figure 5 appears on the token. No exact date can be given but the early 1850s seems logical.

Nothing else shown up until 1862-64 when the many merchants in Pgh. and Allegheny City were forced to join the others in Northern Cities in issuing those tokens, known better as Civil War Cents. This is a subject in itself which has been covered before, and in general is known to all numismatists so I will just mention the name of some issuers from these two cities, namely;

Allegheny Valley Rail Road	Jos. Fleming, druggist
D A Hall, tea dealer	A Ludwig, tobacco
F. Beilsteine, butcher	W A Gildenfemney books
J W Mc Carthy bill poster	Pekin Tea Store
Pgh Dry Goods Co.	Pgh Gazette
Wm Carson leather	Gregg and Dalzell planing mill etc, etc.

These cents followed the general pattern as to variety of metals, obverse designs, and wording in location-address and advertising material.

Pgh. had joined the trend towards the street railway as a means of public transportation with establishment of a horse car line in 1859 and shortly afterwards we find our former omnibus line now on rails with nearly the same title. It is using a similar token also...black vulcanite, solid, oval (35x25mm) The co. name and 5 CTS on the obverse, "twenty for a dollar" J. Kirkpatrick on the reverse. A later issue has H. Irwin instead of the J. Kirkpatrick) Gone from the token is the design of the omnibus, however.

Other horse car lines issuing tokens in the period from about 1865-1895 were the Federal St. & Pleasant Valley Pass. Ry., Central Pass. Ry., and Pgh Union Pass. Ry. "Pleasant Valley" advertised that it went to the "Parks Post Office and Cemetery" on the reverse, and also produced some innovations.

These tokens were 22 mm in diameter, brown and black vulcanite, a small center hole (possibly for stringing, Chinese style), Large and Small Letters, as well as plain and reeded edges. In later years this gave token collectors (or Vecturists as we have been titled) equal status with coin collectors in the matter of varieties. Central Pass Ry. (Wylie & Center Ave.) used Brown Celluloid but the Union—a competitor of P A & M — stuck to Black Vulcanite. Both tokens were 22-23 mm dia., with center holes.

As mentioned the exact dates of all these tokens are not available but the period mentioned seems to apply. The general purpose of them seems to be a mixture of convenience and fare reduction, as some are known to have been sold ~~for~~ at 6/25¢ or some similar combination.

About 1895 a company known as the Pgh Oakland and East Liberty R.R. Co. engaged in a price war with its competitor and several of its tokens may be incidental to this. It also broke from standard practice by using various colors of celluloid as well as different inscriptions on the reverse. For example:-

- A white and a maroon token reading—City Station and East Liberty
- A blue token...City Station and Oakland
- A maroon token....City Station and Soho
- A purple token...School Ticket, Good for a Ride

And a black token....Free

All six are 22mm dia., center-holed

From this can be seen that a school fare (probably half fare) existed, while the free token was probably for special use...possibly too by police or fire men. The war did not last long as the co. was absorbed into the Consolidated Traction Co. in 1896 and the tokens disappeared, fast; too fast in fact as very, very few were saved, thus making them some of the really rare items here.

Pgh. Rai/ways
In 1902, ~~took~~ over all but 2 or 3 of the companies in the Pgh. District and established a 5¢ fare which continued to 1919. Naturally all tokens were recalled and probably destroyed. Once again a national trend was

followed both in a fare raise and the use of a typical token. In Aug. 1919 a 16mm brass token with the letter P in the center made its appearance here in units of 4/25¢ "Affectionately" referred to a "P-Money" it later became 4/30¢ and was joined by a white metal and occasionally a bronze token of the

same design.

Two things worked against this token..the public hated it for its similarity in size to a dime while the company found that being one of a common design the till was being flooded with similar tokens from other cos. Pgh Rys.was just then beginning to learn token collecting the hard way..at one time some 20,000"foreign" tokens found their way into the fare boxes here. Luckily they ~~were~~ were not all a total loss..some were exchanged,some redeemed and some made collectors like myself very happy. However quite a few ended up in the scrap or rubbish pile. Oh for the chance to go over a batch like that today.

But to resume....Pgh Rys decided to combine an increase in fare with a new token so in 1922 the famous 1922 issue..20mm dia,brass,featuring the typical car of the period,the low floor,Peter Witt,4800 series made its appearance in units of 3/25¢ This time a triangular shaped hole was cut out of the center and it had a definite purpose; to help the conductors spot a fake in a roll of tokens. If he couldn't see thru the roll (of 30) then there was one or more items in the roll that didn't belong there. Some tokens came thru solid but were errors and sent back for correction. There are many varieties of the triangle,such as small,large, wedge,etc. as well as patterns in regard to lettering. Just how many restrikes were made is anyones guess but at least one a year from 1922 on could well be the case. The total issue runs into the millions,and in spite of the fact that large stocks were destroyed a few years ago this type will be with us for many years, due mainly to this and its size which closely approximates a nickel (5¢)

When the company tried to get some restrikes in 1943 they found the same story confronting them that the U S Government itself did..no copper. So a zinc coated steel substitute was used (remember the 1943 cents?) A new die was prepared..20mm dia. but a center hole surrounded by three slots,forming a ball-type center. The wording was very plain and no design was used. Like its counterpart the steel cents these tokens did not hold up,and disappeared.

In 1949 Pgh Rys discovered that its token was being counterfeited right and left..one mill worker for example was turning them out on his lunch hour and using better material than they did. This lead to an entirely different design

The Peter Witt car was replaced with the newest Streamliner..two slots replaced the triangular center hole and the reverse featured a winged-shield type emblem with the letters PRC incuse. The material too was changed to white metal, replating the much-used brass. Brass Patterns were made, and some patterns had the letters PRC in raised letters, but the adopted design was the one mentioned. Again, any solids were errors. Scheduled for release in May 1949 the P U C postponed the accompanying fare increase until November. Fare was 4/55¢ then...the same token today is 4/ \$ 1.15 It has one, possibly more, distinction..it is the last token for Pgh Railways as that company was taken over by the Port Authority of Allegheny County this year (1964). It may well be the last token issued by a trolley company in the United States..unless Phila or Boston comes up with one, and again an authority may be in the set-up.

So much for horse cars and trolleys.

Pgh had 17 inclines at various times..it has three now..but only one was known to have issued a token; the St. Clait Incline Plane Co. of the South Side which ran from Josephine & So. 23rd St to the Arlington Playground in the years 1886-1923 This token was white metal, 20mm dia with a five-pointed star cut out of the center. It appears in solid condition..possibly an error.

It should be mentioned here that the inclines owned or operated by Pgh Rys, such as Knoxville, Mt. Oliver, Shannon and the 17th St. (Lawrenceville) used the prevailing token of the Pgh Rys. All others used paper tickets, presumably, or just a cash fare.

This same quirk is carried over to toll bridges..with all but one (the Brady St.) bridge listed as collecting toll up into the 20s even, only one bridge definitely issued tokens....the Ewalt St. Bridge Co. which owned the Ewalt or 43rd St. Bridge which crossed the Allegheny River from 43rd St. Lawrenceville to the Boro of Millvale. Built in 1870 it was a toll bridge until 1912 and the tokens may have covered most of that period. They varied in size from 20-23mm dia. and in inscriptions, but were brass and 2¢ in value.

Two more tokens should be included in Pgh Transportation tokens

even tho it stretches a point. One is the Elevator token of the Allegheny General Hospital (of the North Side) while the other is the Steel City Transit Bus token.

The construction of the hospital in 1909-10 made the use of an elevator from the street level to the hospital proper necessary, hence this token. It is doubtful if cash was involved...it was more like a metal-type pass.

Steel City Transit tokens are tangible proof of the expression about counting chickens before they were hatched. A would-be bus operator planned routes, arranged for busses and had tokens made, but unfortunately he did not secure the approval of the PUC so the line became a lost cause, and the tokens ended up in a cafeteria down South. (Later a bus outfit did get ~~at~~ them for supplemental use) Sic Transit Gloria Vectura

Still another token is included in Pgh Vectures mainly for its resemblance, also because no one can prove otherwise. It is a red (or carmine token, celluloid, reading Forbes Ave Pgh CT V and a Building-1885 on the reverse. 22mm dia. solid. A nice piece but a vecure? More than likely^a a pocket piece, or something similar.

We now come to Parking(Meter)Tokens, the newcomer to numismatics and tokens. Like the dandelions in the front lawn there were just a very few one day but overnight hundreds seemed to have sprung up. Just when and how they did come on the scene we can't say but we do know they were around for some time before they were recognized as numis^matic items and so treated. Our own WPNS member, Duane Feisel was the first to catalog them..about 1960 if I remember right..so his sequence will be my sequence.

Many parking tokens were issued by Chamber~~s~~ of commerce, or other such groups which sold them to merchants in the district who in turn gave them to prospective or actual customers as a good will, advertising stunt. The idea ~~is~~ was to keep the customer in the district and take the sting out of the parking fee. Except that many of these tokens ended up in meters far from their source the idea was and is good even tho many merchants have soured on the idea. This is bad for many reasons, but mostly for the collectors.

The East Liberty Chamber of Commerce is just one such group, responsible for two issues; the one reading E.L. etc. the other just Pgh.etc. Intended for meters in E.Lib. plans call for general use later on. With few exceptions these tokens are brass, 23mm dia. solid; this applies for nearly all such items.

The next item, also from East Liberty is the Copetas Bros token, issued by them for their own lot (or lots) Bad luck plagued both the token and the Bros. The name Copetas was misspelled (Capetas) and the meter was the wrong size altho it matched the token or vice versa. Instead of the 25¢ rate anticipated these meters (or gates) were "slugged" with the garden or 5¢ variety of token, resulting in a loss of course. The Copetas' changed the gates and abandoned tokens, causing another scarcity. The P.A.A. on the other hand issued a 25mm token for their private lot and it is working fine.

Last but not least our own ^{Doctor} ~~Doc~~ Hudson is an issuer of parking tokens, with a issue for use by his patients in the lot next to his office building. It reads Good For Parking R. J. Hudson (all in incuse letters) There is a pattern with D-O-C-K Hudson on it but it is kept under wraps in his own collection. Whether by accident or otherwise it still puts our boy in the mint-error producing class along with his other distinctions.

Before writing finis I really should mention one border line case in this token field..the aluminum, octagon shaped so-called Savings Checks issued by several banks in the district prior to 1918. These were given out by merchants with purchases, etc. (a sort of metal "Green Stamp") and when deposited in a savings account with the parent bank were the same as cash. Denominations of ½¢, 1¢, 2¢, 5¢ and also \$1.00 are known to us and there may have been others. The plan ceased in Jan 1918, and the banks no doubt destroyed most of those tokens turned in for deposit so not too many are still around.

While this concludes my treatment of the subject at present I feel that there is still a lot which might be done with it in the future. For example;- with all the turnpikes in Penna. why are no tokens attributed

to those turnpikes, or branches thereof which are known to have been in operation in the Pittsburgh District? This applies also, as mentioned, to the many toll bridges, inclines, and certainly the omnibus lines. Records which should have been kept were destroyed and even files of newspapers of those times are sketchy on the subjects but I feel that somewhere there is more information on one or more of these sub-divisions. What would even be better than finding this information would be to find the subject-item itself, another TOKEN of PITTSBURGH.

Harry C. Bartley W.P.N.S.

Reference:-

The Catalog of Civil War Cents..Guttach & Hetrick

The Catalog of Transportation Tokens....Roland Atwood (and the A.V.A.

Fare Box...a magazine on tokens by John Coffee (and the A.V.A.

Articles on tokens by B. Morgenthau and published in Numis. Scrap Book

The Pittsburgh Story...Transportation by Horse, Cable and Electric
Cars...J.D. Callery

Various back issues of the Pittsburgh Press (newspaper)

A Listing of Parking Tokens...Duane Feisel...Coin World magazine,
Fare Box magazine, and Atwood's Token Catalog

UNITED STATES ENCASED POSTAGE STAMPS

With descriptive check-list of all varieties
known to date.

by A. Earl Coatsworth

(From a paper read before the Western Penn-
sylvania Numismatic Society, November 5, 1946.)

* * * * * *September 6, 1960*

The Encased Postage Stamp represents perhaps the most novel idea ever employed in attempts to substitute something of genuine value for shrinking supplies of standard governmental issues of coins. Most numismatists, and probably many philatelists, are familiar with the opinion frequently expressed, that encased stamps are the connecting link between their two sciences. However, logic classifies these issues definitely as numismatic in character, for once encased, the stamp could no longer serve the purpose for which it was intended, but had become an acceptable substitute for money.

The encased stamp is one of a large variety of emergency money issues produced by individuals, business establishments and the Federal Government during the Civil War years in the United States. Originating with the suspension of specie payments by banks, a wave of hoarding of gold, silver and copper coins swept over the country, due to the desire of the timid to salvage something of intrinsic value from the threatened wreck of the Union, and to the speculators who hoarded what they hoped would soon command a large premium. In fact, large amounts of silver were exported to Canada and South America, and businessmen in many instances paid premiums of 10% to 12% for small quantities of silver coin for use in making change. Under these circumstances, practically anything which represented the price of goods or services circulated as money, in a restricted measure. This included such items as due bills, stage and street car tickets, theater tickets, milk tickets, etc. Soon merchants were issuing token cards, simulating minor coins; generally these were redeemable by the merchants whose names appeared upon the tokens, but they passed from person to person in general circulation. At an early stage in the crisis, postage stamps began to take the place of small change, first in loose form, next when pasted upon cards, then when contained in envelopes, and finally when presented in the form we know as encased stamps. Thus, the direct forerunner of the encased stamp was the cheap little paper envelope, upon which was marked the total value of the stamp or stamps enclosed, and usually bearing patriotic devices and business advertisements. About one-hundred varieties of these envelopes have been identified, all issued in the eastern cities of New York, Albany, Brooklyn, Jersey City and Philadelphia. They led to encased stamps and later in turn to postage currency and fractional currency.

Obviously these early means of using stamps as money were quite unsatisfactory; they were fragile, soiled easily, and were difficult to handle due to their gummed backs. The encased stamp is a simple device, yet a tribute to American ingenuity. It consists simply of two round pieces of brass, one in the form of a flat shell or disc, the other a broad rim. These were pressed together to form a case, which enclosed a postage stamp protected by a covering of transparent mica. The result is a round, flat case, with a smooth edge, measuring 15/16ths of an inch in diameter and about 1/64th of an inch in thickness. The rim section is approximately 1/16th of an inch in width, so that most of the surface of the stamp is exposed to view. Evidence indicates that probably all of these cases were made by the Scovill Manufacturing Company of Waterbury, Connecticut, who employed an old-fashioned flat-button machine in the process. This same company had produced many of the "Hard-times" tokens of the Jackson era, and during the Civil War period they made many tokens, cards and medals, and possessed a virtual monopoly in the manufacture of military, naval and fancy buttons. Certain stamps appear with frames which indicate that the flat metal had been scored with cross-lines; these are commonly called "ribbed frames" and were probably so made in order to temper the brittleness of the brass used. Other specimens appear to have been finished with a light coating of silver and are usually advertised as "silvered" copies; in reality these pieces were washed or dipped in a solution of tin. Most issues show milling around the edge, just within the circumference of the reverse; this evidently played a part in the process of crimping and pressing the two sections into one.

In the general history of our nation, the brief career of the encased stamp is an insignificant episode and of little consequence; however, to numismatists, especially those interested in the study of necessity issues, it represents the most important link in a series of events which led to the first and only issue of fractional currency by our national government; and this in turn probably averted commercial catastrophe due to the lack of normal amounts of specie in circulation.

The idea of enclosing the stamp within a metal case was conceived by a certain John Gault of Boston, Massachusetts. To him was granted United States patent number 1627, on August 12, 1862, for a "Design for Postage Stamp Case" - - - - "being an invention new and original, designed for encasing Government stamps for currency". We know nothing of Gault's personal life or his business previous to this time; but it does not matter, for he achieved his small niche in history. His idea developed into immediate success and promised to net a fortune. So heavy was the demand for his product that he soon exhausted the supplies of stamps in the larger cities and the government was forced to refuse to sell to him. In the meantime his venture undoubtedly influenced the government to consider the enactment of legislation to legalize the use of stamps as money. Thus, the Act of July 17, 1862, outlawed issues of tokens and similar substitutes, intended to circulate as coins, and authorized the regular issue of Postage Currency. Fractional Currency followed soon thereafter and Gault was thus driven out of a business which, in his own words, "could have made a million dollars in a year". His entire output was achieved during the months of July and August, 1862.

UNITED STATES ENCASED POSTAGE STAMPS (continued)

Gault's original issues bear only his name "J.Gault" and "Pat Aug 12, 1862.", in small insused characters near the circumference of the plain metal reverse of the case. Almost immediately he conceived the idea of selling this space to advertisers; the response was so successful that he moved to New York in order to obtain larger quantities of stamps and to be nearer to his expanding market. There he also joined in partnership with a certain Kirkpatrick, although Gault retained sole title to his patent. The new firm issued cases bearing this inscription (in part) : "Applications for Advertising on this currency to be addressed to Kirkpatrick and Gault No 1 Park Place N.Y.". The characters are in raised letters, as on all issues except Gault's individual case, as noted above.

Gault's unique advertising medium attracted thirty customers; that number of firms purchased his encased stamps with their advertisements embossed upon the reverses. This figure includes Gault himself and his partnership. However the firm of Ayer's issued three different reverses and Burnett's issued two. And to this list is added the product of G. G. Evans of Philadelphia, who manufactured his own stamp cases; plainly an infringement upon Gault's patent rights. Thus if a few minor variations are discounted, thirty four general types of reverses are known and listed. The thirty one advertisers were located as follows: New York - 12; Boston - 4; Cincinnati - 4; Philadelphia - 3; Chicago - 2; Evansville, Indiana - 2; and one each in Detroit; Lowell, Massachusetts; Hopkinton, Rhode Island; Peoria, Illinois; and Montreal, Canada. The following businesses are represented by the number of cases indicated: dry goods - 6; drugs - 6; hats & caps - 3; liquors - 3; hotels - 2; advertising - 2; and one each for clothing, banks, bread, jewelry, fancy goods, groceries, periodicals, life insurance and metal wares.

There are a few minor varieties in these cases which are worthy of mention. The principal parts of the inscriptions found on the three different cases issued by the Ayer's patent medicine people are, "Ayer's Cathartic Pills", "Take Ayer's Pills" and "Ayer's Sarsaparilla". The "Cathartic" case was issued with a decoration of two arrow-heads beneath the inscription, which vary in length from 5 mm on some specimens to 6 mm on others; these are generally referred to as "long" and "short" arrows. On the "Sarsaparilla" case the word "Ayer's" is found in lettering of three sizes and is generally referred to as "large", "medium" and "small" Ayer's. There are two varieties of cases issued by Joseph L. Bates of Boston - one with the inscription including "Fancy Goods" (two words), with a period after the word "Boston"; the other spelling "Fancygoods" as one word, with no period after "Boston". The cases issued by the North American Life Insurance Company show two varieties - with the word "Insurance" in a straight arrangement on some, curved on others. On all issues the reverse is straight with the obverse, except that of Hunt and Nash, on which the reverse is "upset". Including the minor varieties just enumerated, a recapitulation at this point reveals a total of thirty-nine varieties in the inscriptions found on the reverses of the series. If the collector wishes to consider "ribbed frames" as varieties, he may in-

UNITED STATES ENCASED POSTAGE STAMPS (continued)

crease this figure from 39 to 63 , as there are 24 issues definitely established as "known" in this condition.

However, upon turning our study to the obverses of the series, we may multiply this number several times, due to the fact that various denominations of stamps were circulated in these cases. A full set includes stamps of the following values: 1¢, 2¢, 3¢, 5¢, 10¢, 12¢, 24¢, 30¢ and 90¢, although it is questionable to include the 2¢ stamp, as will be explained later. Excluding this denomination, full sets from 1¢ to 90¢ were issued by five different firms, whereas one firm issued only the 1¢ stamp, and the others two or more different values. Invariably, the stamps of the higher values are rarest, sometimes unique; this is probably due to the fact that Gault prepared complete sample sets for some of his clients, who then selected only a part for their own circulation. The total of all varieties known to date is 222, again excluding the 2¢ denomination.

The stamps circulated in these cases were of the issue of 1861, the third regular issue of government postage stamps, and the only stamps valid at that time, since the series of 1847 and 1851 were demonetized in November and December, 1861, and January, 1862, depending upon the distance from Washington. This action was necessary because the Confederacy seized all stamps within their territory and adopted them for their own postal use. A table is appended hereto which describes in detail the various stamps used in Gault's cases.

To the list of varieties ~~XXXXXX~~ noted here, we may add another lot with reasonable certainty. It is a matter of record that Gault presented a full set of gold frames to President Lincoln. Since the present location of this set is not definitely known, it is generally believed that they are among the ten thousand items from the President's estate which were presented to the government and the Congressional Library by Robert Todd Lincoln; however, his instructions keep this collection under seal until twenty-one years after his death, or on July 26, 1947.

There are two specimens known of the 2¢ stamp in Gault's cases. Dealers who have presented this item for sale have taken great pains to insist upon its authenticity; however, there is no logic in their argument. This stamp, black in color, with a portrait of Jackson, is a member of the issue of 1861, but was not actually issued by the Post Office Department until July 6, 1863, or practically a year after Gault was out of business. It is the opinion here that the origin of this item is too questionable to be included in a classification of genuine issues.

Sometimes a general list of encased stamps may include the rather well-known rectangular copper case which enclosed a strip of three three-cent stamps. This too should be omitted from any authentic list, since substantial evidence indicates that this case was the fabrication of a speculator who operated about forty years after Gault. Occasionally there comes to light a freak specimen containing a revenue or envelope stamp, or of a regular postage issue other than that of 1861; these may be ignored, as they were never issued by any advertiser and were probably the work of experiments on the part of employees at the manufacturing source. The list appended hereto includes every authentic issue known to date.

UNITED STATES ENCASED POSTAGE STAMPS (continued)

The method of joining the two sections of the cases makes them practically tamper-proof. The rare 90¢ stamp issues have frequently been shown to be false, as the cases bear the marks of tampering by some persons who substituted the rarer stamps for the original common varieties.

This series, while generally neglected, has attracted several of the foremost United States collectors; however, the finest collections have not been ~~nearly~~ complete. *given* (~~Only twenty-two specimens are found in the extensive cabinets of the American Numismatic Society.~~) In addition, condition is at a high premium in this particular field, as most specimens usually seen have tarnished cases, the stamps are faded or soiled, the mica covers are broken or cracked and the original "silvering" has disappeared entirely. Needless to say, the series contains many issues which are extremely rare; in fact, any specimen found to-day which is perfect in every respect is a rarity in itself.

UNITED STATES ENCASED POSTAGE STAMPS (continued)DESCRIPTIVE CHECK-LIST(Note - Asterisk (*) denotes PLAIN and RIBBED frame)

<u>ISSUE & INSCRIPTION</u>	<u>DENOMINATIONS ISSUED</u>	<u>TOTAL VARIETIES</u>
1. AERATED BREAD CO., New York "Aerated Bread Company cor Lafayette Place and Fourth St New York"	1	1
2. AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS, Lowell, Mass. "The Currency to Pass Ayer's Cathartic Pills"		
VARIETY WITH "LONG" ARROWS	1-3-5-10-12-24	6
VARIETY WITH "SHORT" ARROWS	1-3-5-10-12-24	6
3. TAKE AYER'S PILLS, Lowell, Mass "Take Ayer's Pills"	1-3*5*10-12	7
4. AYER'S SARSAPARILLA "Ayer's Sarsaparilla to Purify the Blood"		
VARIETY WITH "LARGE" AYER'S	1-3-5-10	4
VARIETY WITH "SMALL" AYER'S	1-3 10	3
VARIETY WITH "MEDIUM" AYER'S	1-3-5-10*12-24-30	8
5. BAILEY & CO., Philadelphia, Pa. "Bailey & Co 819 Chestnut St Phila Jewellers"	1-3-5-10-12	5
6. BATES, JOSEPH L., Boston, Mass. "Joseph L. Bates Fancy Goods 129 Washington St Boston."		
VARIETY * "Fancy Goods" (two words)	1 5-10-12	4
VARIETY - "FANCYGOODS" (one word)	1-3-5*10*12	7
7. BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, Boston, Mass. "Brown's Bronchial Troches for Coughs & Colds"	1-3-5-10-12-24-30	7
8. BUHL, F. & CO., Detroit, Mich. "F. Buhl & Co Dealers in Hats & Furs Detroit."	1-3-5-10-12	5
9. BURNETT'S COCAINE KALLISTON, New York "Burnett's Cocaine Kalliston Toilet Sets etc etc"	1-3-5-10-12-24-30-90	8
10. BURNETT'S STANDARD COOKING EXTRACTS "Burnetts Standard Cooking Extracts of Lemon Vanilla Almond Rose etc etc"	1-3-5-10*12-24-30	8

UNITED STATES ENCASED POSTAGE STAMPS (continued)

<u>ISSUE & INSCRIPTION</u>	<u>DENOMINATIONS ISSUED</u>	<u>TOTAL VARIETIES</u>
11. CLAWLIN, ARTHUR M., Hopkinton, R. I. "Buy your clothing of Arthur M. Claf- lin Main St Hopkinton"	1-3-5-10-12	5
12. COOK, H. A., Evansville, Ind. "H. A. Cook Choice Fancy & Staple Groceries No 73 Main St Evansville Ind. Eureka Bazaar"	5-10	2
13. DOUGAN the HATTER, New York "Dougan (hat) 102 Nassau St. Corner of Ann. New York"	1-3-5-10	4
14. DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS, New York "S.T. 1860,X. (Started Trade in 1860 with \$10) Drake's Plantation Bitters"	1-3-5*10*12-24-30-90	10
15. ELLIS, McALPIN & CO., Cincinnati "Ellis McAlpin & Co Wholesale Dry Goods for Cash 108 Pearl St and 119 Third St Cincinnati"	1-3-5-10-12-24	6
16. EVANS, G. G., Philadelphia "Absolutely Pure California Wines G.G.Evans. Agt. Philadelphia" (Own manufacture, not Gault's)	1-3-5-10	4
17. GAGE BROTHER & DRAKE, Chicago. "Tremont House Chicago Gage Brother & Drake. Proprs."	1-3-5-10-12	5
18. GAULT, J., Boston & New York. No inscription except patent legend: "J.Gault Pat Aug 12, 1862."	1*3*5*10*12*24*30*90	15
19. HOPKINS, L. C. & CO., Cincinnati "L. C. Hopkins & Co Corner Fifth and Vine Sts. Cincinnati O. Dealers in Dry Goods"	1-3-5-10	4
20. HUNT & NASH, IRVING HOUSE, New York. "Irving House. New York Broadway & 12th St. European Plan Hunt & Nash. Propt"	1*3*5*10*12*24-30	12
21. KIRKPATRICK & GAULT, New York. "Applications for Advertising on this. Currency. To be Addressed to Kirkpatrick & Gault No. 1, Park Place N. Y."	1-3-5-10*12*24-30-90	10

UNITED STATES ENCASED POSTAGE STAMPS (continued)

	<u>ISSUE & INSCRIPTION</u>	<u>DENOMINATIONS ISSUED</u>	<u>TOTAL VARIETIES</u>
22.	LORD & TAYLOR, New York. "Lord & Taylor. Dry Goods 461 to 467 Broadway 255 to 261 Grand St and 47 to 49 Catherine St New York.	1-3-5-10-12-24-30-90	8
23.	MENDUM'S FAMILY WINE, New York. "Mendum's Family Wine Emporium Broadway Cor Cedar St N. Y"	1-3-5-10*12	6
24.	MILES, B. F., Peoria, Illinois "B. F. Miles Dealer in Drugs Paints Oils & Glass Rouses Block Peoria"	1 5	2
25.	NORRIS, JOHN W., Chicago. "John. W. Norris News Books and Stationery Chicago 102 Madison St"	1-3-5-10	4
26.	NORTH AMERICAN LIFE INS. CO., N. Y. "North American Life Insurance Company. 63 William St New-York" VARIETY with "INSURANCE" STRAIGHT VARIETY with "INSURANCE" CURVED	1-3-5-10-12 1-3 10*	5 4
27.	PEARCE, TOLLE & HOLTON, Cincinnati "Pearce Tolle & Holton Wholesale Dry Goods No 77 Cor Pearl & Vine St Cincinnati-O."	1-3-5-10-12-24	6
28.	SANDS' ALE, New York "Drink Sands' Ale"	5-10-12 30	4
29.	SCHAPKER & BUSSING, Evansville, Ind. "Schapker & Bussing Dry Goods. Carpets. Millinery etc Main St Evansville Ind"	1-3-5-10-12	5
30.	SHILLITO, JOHN & CO., Cincinnati. "John Shillito & Co 4th St. Cincinnati."	1-3-5-10-12	5
31.	STEINFELD, S., New York. "French Cognac Bitters An Unfail- ing Remedy for Diseases of the Liver and Digestive Organs S. Steinfeld 70 Nassau St NY"	1 5-10-12	4
32.	TAYLOR, N. & G., & CO., Philadelphia "N & G. Taylor & Co PhilaPa Tin Plate. Metals. Wire Sheet Iron. Files. Copper & C & C"	1-3-5-10-12	5

UNITED STATES ENCASED POSTAGE STAMPS (continued)

<u>ISSUE & INSCRIPTION</u>	<u>DENOMINATIONS ISSUED</u>	<u>TOTAL VARIETIES</u>
33. WEIR & LARMINIE, Montreal, Canada. "Weir & Larminie Bankers and Specie Brokers. Montreal C. E."	1-3-5-10	4
34. WHITE, THE HATTER, New York. "White the Hatter 216 Broadway under Barnums Museum New York"	1-3-5-10	4
TOTAL VARIETIES - - - - -		222

O ----- O

LIST OF VARIETIES by DENOMINATIONS

	1¢	3¢	5¢	10¢	12¢	24¢	30¢	90¢	TOTAL
PLAIN FRAMES	37	33	36	37	27	13	10	5	198
RIBBED FRAMES	2	3	5	9	3	1	1	0	24
TOTAL	39	36	41	46	30	14	11	5	222

O ----- O

UNITED STATES ENCASED POSTAGE STAMPS (continued)

United States Postage Stamps - Issue of 1861

The following stamps are those found in genuine ~~and bona-fide~~
~~issues of cases~~ as listed in the preceeding table:

<u>DENOMINATION</u>	<u>SUBJECT</u>	<u>PRESENTATION</u>	<u>COLOR</u>	<u>ARTIST</u>	<u>ISSUED</u>
1-cent	Franklin	Profile to right	Blue*		8-17-1861
2-cent	Jackson	Full face	Black		7-6-1863***
3-cent	Washington	Profile to left	Rose	Houdon	8-17-1861
5-cent	Jefferson	$\frac{3}{4}$ face to left	Brown	Stuart	1861
10-cent	Washington	$\frac{3}{4}$ face to left	Green	Stuart	8-17-1861
12-cent	Washington	$\frac{3}{4}$ face to left	Black	Stuart	8-17-1861
24-cent	Washington	$\frac{3}{4}$ face to right	Lilac	Stuart	8-17-1861
30-cent	Franklin	Profile to left	Orange		8-17-1861
90-cent	Washington	$\frac{3}{4}$ face to left	Blue**	Trumbull	8-17-1861

*Medium to dark shade of blue

**Light Blue

***See text concerning this issue in cases.

Recd 2/21/5

MONEYLRA4: A MIDDLE-AGE ARI MOCRACY
BY SIDNEY K. EASTWOOD
A PAPER PRESENTED TO THE WESTERN PA. NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

Generally, throughout the ages, currency has been a public monopoly for two reasons. One, because it has been felt that the right to issue money should belong to the sovereign power; two, because it has been felt that state control is the best way to give it universal credit, a stable standard, and to prevent counterfeiting. Also, there have been times when it has been used as a source of public income by making people accept it at a price which is much higher than the cost of production; not, however, without the result of making it unfit as a medium of exchange.

In the flourishing times of the old Roman Empire, the state mints sometimes leased out the striking of silver and copper money until a law of 393.A.D. stopped this practice and revoked such leases. Gold mints were never leased out. Some municipalities were permitted to make money for local use, but such municipal coinage was forced out of circulation by large emissions of debased coins by the imperial mints. Sporadic local coinage did appear as long as the Roman and Byzantine Empires lasted. ^a ~~For~~ ^{In} the fourth, fifth, and sixth centuries large quantities of forgeries resulted in thorough state monopolization.

The rise of barbaric states subject to imperial authority gave rise to the problem of local currency. The imperial viewpoint developed that barbarian kings should have the right to strike silver and copper coins bearing their names and effigies but could not strike gold. This position did not suffer a serious challenge for a long time and gold was not issued by them until such time as the emperor's power had waned.

Most of the barbaric states of Western Europe maintained the state monopoly, except the Merovingians who slowly forgot about state monopoly to such an extent that private moneyers began to strike, on private order, coins bearing only the name of the customer, the name of the moneyer, and the place of issue.

Such is the background of the people who did the actual work of producing coins; the so-called 'moneyers' who rose from being laborers in the mints to become a part of the aristocracy of Europe in the period from the fifth to the fourteenth century when most of them became, again, workers in the mints. From the fifth century, onwards, they increased their influence and prestige. They handled investments for the Church, sat with the imperial judges and built up extensive estates where they gave orders to vassals and serfs. Their wealth came from many sources; profits of minting, judiciary fines, trade in gold dust, money changing and the proceeds of investing in various commercial and agricultural enterprises. When the economic and political tide began to turn, the moneyers took sides. Some cast their lot with the religious reformers and occupied leading positions in the communes. Others chose to merge with the die-hard nobility.

By the late Middle Ages, we find them exempted from ordinary taxes, military service and the jurisdiction of ordinary courts. Except for crimes of felony, they were judged by officials of their own guilds. No man could become a moneyer unless he descended from a moneyer. If the guild accepted him, he could strike money anywhere in the world as the local guilds were branches of wide-spread associations that overlapped national borders. All of this was a heritage from the early days of Imperial Rome.

In the early days of the Roman Empire, the mints were operated by slave workers. By mid-third century these slaves had achieved liberty, organized guilds in each mint, and accumulated large fortunes through honest hard labor and, later, through extensive forgeries. Around the commencement of the fourth century, the emperors imposed restrictions on the moneyers as they did with many other groups of workers. They made the guilds collectively

responsible for payment of taxes owed by members, for forgeries committed by individual workers and for the prompt delivery of quotas of coins. Moneyers were forbidden to abandon their craft, and their offspring and their property were forever attached to the guilds. To prevent attempts to abandon their occupation, they were exempted from military and ordinary labor service. Unlike many other kinds of workers who were beaten down by similar restrictions during this period, the moneyers found their privileges a sufficient compensation for the loss of liberty; so much so that, by the seventh century, the Byzantine mints were so swamped by applicants that the emperor had to limit the number of positions and exclude all who were not descendants of moneyers.

Meanwhile, in Western Europe, the barbarian rulers had allowed the striking of coins to become a private industry. The Lombards, in the seventh century, reorganized their mints along Byzantine lines and, largely with Byzantine personnel. The Carolingian emperors, in the ninth century, took similar action in France and Germany, but with substantial differences in organization.

Guild membership was determined by birth rather than skill; actually a moneyer received his position through investiture and accepted it by an oath of fealty which bound him for life. In the feudal age, after becoming subject to the king or his vassal, the moneyers became partners in the business. In lieu of salary they obtained a share of the coins which they struck; this frequently enabled them to buy their offices, or the lord's interest in the mint. Their exemptions came to be regarded as a prerogative of their status, regardless of whether or not they were employed. Status,

privileges and duties were transmissible to heirs. The moneyer became like a vassal, often inactive but always liable to summons by his lord. Unlike other vassals, he was compensated in money and owed neither military nor religious services but specialized manual work. By the eleventh century, the moneyers held key positions in the principal towns. Like the merchants, with whose families they often intermarried, they owned cash and real-estate; but, unlike the merchants, they were public officials and could more easily mingle with the nobility.

The moneyers were unwilling to take a neutral position during the religious and political commotions that gave rise to the Gregorian reformation and the rise of the communes. Those who sided with the nobility shared its fate; a slow decline in Germany, an abrupt fall in Italy. Others gave capital and leadership to the religious and political reformers and became important in the communes. Yet the communes and, later, the monarchies were bound by their nature to fight all survivals of feudalism, and gradually, they drove the moneyers back into their place as public servants who received salaries for skilled manual work. In Italy, they managed to retain many of their privileges but not enough to maintain their power and prestige. In Germany, the so-called 'moneyers' consolidated as a class of the lower nobility, but lost connection with the mints where the work was done by commoners. Like many other gentlemen of the period they took a share of the profits for services they had ceased to perform. The French moneyers continued to work in the mints but gradually descended to the lower class of ill-paid manual workers.

Bibliography

- Robert S. Lopez. Mohammed and Charlemagne: A Revision. Speculum, 1943, XVIII, pp. 14-38
- Robert S. Lopez. An Aristocracy of Money in the Early Middle Ages. Speculum, 1953, XXVIII, pp. 1-43.

THE LARGE CENT

1793

1814

It would be impossible for me to do justice to this series, or to attempt to cover even a little of the vast store of material available. Many men, including our own George Clapp, have devoted years of work and have written entire books covering some of the individual dates. Sylvester S. Crosby, in 1869, in the American Journal of Numismatics, had a paper titled "The United States Coinage of 1793 Cents and Half Cents." In it he tells of the troubles we had as a new nation trying to start, with practically no money, a mint of our own. In this paper he introduces evidence that Thomas Jefferson and others spent years trying to induce a Swiss engraver, Jean Pierre Droz, to come over and set up a mint installing two screw presses which would stamp out the coins in the most modern method of the times. He was, however, never successful in bringing this about, as the English East India Company blocked it by hiring Mr. Droz as their Chief Engraver. We still have some reasonable evidence that the first official mint coins, the cent and half cent, were designed by Droz.

There are about 327 known varieties of the cent for the years 1793 to 1814, which may account in part for the great interest shown in the large cent.

I would like to borrow from Dr. Wm. H. Sheldon's "Early American Cents", published in 1949, one paragraph. "Old copper, like beauty, appears to possess a certain intrinsic quality or charm which for many people is irresistible. An

experienced dealer in American numismatic materials recently wrote as follows, 'Sooner or later, if a collector stays at the business long enough, it is three to one his interest in all other series will lag and he will focus his attention on the early cents.' Gold, silver, and even bronze appear to be very much the same whenever you see them. Coins made of these metals become "old money" and "interesting" like the stuff seen in museums, but copper seems to possess an almost living warmth and a personality not encountered in any other metal. The big cent is something more than old money. Look at a handful of the cents dated before 1815 when they contained relatively pure copper. You see shades of green, red, brown, yellow and even deep ebony, together with blendings of these not elsewhere matched in nature save perhaps in autumn leaves. If the light is good (direct sunlight is preferable) you will possibly observe that no two of the coins are quite the same color."

This of course might well be because of the materials used in the manufacture of these coins. Copper nails, spikes, copper fittings from wrecked ships, copper from kitchen and other household utensils donated or sold to the mint went into the early cents.

I would like to touch briefly on the types and dates in general. The first issue was in 1793 and was of a standard weight 208 grains. There are seven distinct types for this year. I think the three major types should do for the average collector, the Chain, the Wreath and the Liberty Cap types. The Chain

cent caused considerable unfavorable comment and was short lived. This was I believe designed by Droz. The types of the Chain cent are, one with the word America abbreviated, one with America complete, and one with a period after Liberty and the date. The Wreath type cent for this year also comes in three types, the vine and bar edge, the lettered edge and the strawberry leaf type, which is the rarest of large cents. The reverse has the inscription around the edge United States of America, a wreath with one cent placed in the center, and has a single bow-knot. The third and last type of 1793 is known as the Liberty Cap. The obverse has the head of Liberty with a cap on a pole over the shoulder to the rear of the head. The reverse the same as the last type but with a double bow-knot.

Crosby seems to feel the designers of the three types or classes were: J. P. Droz, Class I; Joseph Wright, Class II; and Robert Scot, Class III. Wright was appointed first Draughtsman and Die Sinker to the mint in 1793. Scot was appointed first Engraver November 23, 1793. Wright died sometime in 1793.

The year 1794 has no less than sixty varieties. It is the same type as the 1793 Liberty Cap.

In 1795 there was still the Liberty Cap, about seven varieties, and also a counterfeit, the so-called Jefferson cent. It is believed to have been made around 1803. In this year the weight of the cent was changed to a new standard of 168 grains. It was to take effect on December 27, 1795. However, it is thought that a large number of the cents bearing the date 1795,

those with the unlettered edge, were actually made in 1796 and were of the new weight.

In 1796 there are two types and three major varieties, the Liberty Cap as used in the previous years, and the new Draped Bust type. This Cent has a different obverse, a bust of Liberty without the cap or pole. This type carries on to 1807. In these years are five of the rarest issues, the 1799 over 98, the 1799 and 1804 normal dies, the 1804 broken obverse and reverse dies and again a counterfeit or fake cent, dated 1804 manufactured by employees in the mint around 1860 to satisfy the demand for this date. It is commonly known as the 1804 restrike. Fortunately for collectors, it is a patch work job, very badly pitted on the obverse, and the reverse is that of a die used about 1818 which differs greatly from the 1804 reverse.

The next type of the cent is known as the Turban Head Cent. It is dated from 1808 to 1814. The obverse shows the turbaned head of Liberty with the word Liberty around the hairline and thirteen stars, seven to the left and six to the right, and the date below the bust. The wreath remains on the reverse of all large cents in variation, except the Chain type of 1793.

For myself and many others, copper has a beauty of its own and the various tones that come to light when copper coins are brought together make collecting them a real pleasure.

W.P.N.S.
2/4/58

John M. Kennedy

ALASKA "BINGLES"

As a collector proceeds along the numismatic road he finds many surprises which spur his interest.

My recent surprise came when I added to my collection a set of the very unique Alaska tokens which were issued by the United States Government for its Colonization Project which began in 1935 in the Matanuska Valley at Palmer, Alaska.

These tokens are in denominations of 1¢, 5¢, 10¢, 25¢, 50¢ and \$1.00 in Aluminum and \$5.00 and \$10.00 sizes in Brass. They were used as government money and are the same size and shape as the United States coins they represent, except for the one-cent token which is octagonal.

I understand they were made in Seattle. The lesser denominations were struck in greater quantity than the larger sizes. There was something like 5,000 each of the 10¢, 5¢ and 1¢ pieces, 3,000 of the 25¢ size, 2,500 each of the \$1.00 and 50¢ size; while only 1,000 pieces each of the \$10.00 and \$5.00 size which would make 1,000 sets. The estimate is that about \$3,000 worth were unissued, but it is believed that, much less than that became available for collectors in uncirculated condition. Complete sets are scarce. The tokens are truly collectors items and of great historical interest.

They were allocated to the American colonists who came to the Matanuska Valley of Alaska in 1935 and were used to purchase the necessities of life. However, they were good only at the colony commissary, or, ARRC stores as they were called, which means Alaska Rural Rehabilitation Corporation. They were issued on the basis of dependents, so much for man and wife and so much for each child. However, since they were only good for trade at the ARRC stores the settlers objected to them, and jokingly re-

ferred to the tokens as "Bingles".

When finally, a new system was inaugurated they received regular United States money. The new system known as the work-credit scheme, paid them for work done on property not their own, such as clearing land, constructing farm buildings and other similar work. The tokens ceased to be used after February 10, 1937 and were to be redeemed until 1938. By that time they had gained greater control of their own affairs especially when the Department of Interior took over.

These settlers were farmers and their families who during the depression era left their drought-stricken lands in Michigan, Minnesota and Wisconsin under government supervision to escape economic starvation and to build a new life in the wilderness of the Matanuska Valley in Palmer, Alaska which is about 50 miles northeast of Anchorage.

This colonization project was an experiment financed by the Federal Relief Emergency Administration under its "New Deal" policies. Under the financing plan the Government gave 40 acres of land and loans of \$3,000 to each family which is to be paid back within a period of 30 years, with interest on the loans to amount to approximately 3%. No payment on the principal or interest was necessary until the fifth year in order to give the settlers ample time to become self-supporting.

Our country and the new state of Alaska seemingly owes much to the pioneer spirit of these settlers. According to the anniversary publication called: "20 Years of Progress in the Matanuska Valley" issued by the ARRC in 1955, the landing of the first group of settlers was in May, 1935 and was accompanied with confusion and disillusion although months of planning had

been done beforehand in Washington. The colonists had to begin at scratch to build for themselves and this meant first chopping clearings out of dense forests. To add to the confusion they had arrived before some of the wherewithal necessities and as the freight piled in, disorder added to the enormous task. They lived in tents in a sea of mud and bleak wilderness and there were not even enough of the tents to go around; some even remained in the tents over winter. They were crowded, cold and wet and there was sickness, especially among the children. Many returned home to the States.

However, the colonization project appears to have been a success. Today, they have many thriving small and large businesses, a water and sewage system, a telephone system; Community Hospital, churches, two elementary schools and a new \$1,000,000 High School. There are unlimited recreational facilities together with hunting and fishing. Additional roads have been built and the most important of which is the new road to Anchorage some 50 miles away.

Mr. James W. Wilson, Territorial Commissioner of Agriculture in his article in the anniversary booklet states: "I believe the colony paved the way for an agricultural industry, provided homes and livelihood for many fine people, a source of income for the Territory and a food supply that could be vital in time of emergency". It is the foremost agricultural area in the new State with about 13,000 acres of cropland. They have about 250 farms in the Valley now from which over a million and a half dollars a year income is derived. Their progress is well reflected in the Farmers Co-operative Association which has operated since its origin in 1938.

The project has become self-sustaining. Although much more than the original investment of over \$5,000,000 could possibly be charged against the project, it is interesting to note that the Palmer Independent School District, which includes most of the project area, had an assessed valuation in 1955 of \$10,000,000.

However, the Valley's most valuable resource to the new State of Alaska is the permanency of a population, now estimated at around 4,500 that was rooted there. This alone makes the investment worthwhile and now, under Statehood, it does seem to be on the road to an even greater expansion and prosperity.

And now, in summing up, I think what added to my delight in finding the "bingles" for my collection, was in learning about the project, its hardships, purposes, aims and value. It is truly as we say, coin collecting can and should be educational.

Reference: Anniversary Booklet: "20 Years of Progress in the Matanuska Valley, Alaska" by Alaska Rural Rehabilitation Corporation. 1955.

PROSPER E. DEVOS
Presented 5/5/59

THE FEMININE INFLUENCE ON ANGLO-SAXON COINAGE

Read 2/2/65

Strangely enough, the first mention in history of the word "money" appears in the Bible, in the book of Genesis, and a woman is also referred to - she was Rebekah and the verse reads, "The man took a golden earring of half a shekel weight and two bracelets for her hands of ten shekels weight in gold." Thus Rebekah originated a mode of style which persists to this day, and bracelets were even used on ankles in later periods as we find by the "ring money" found in Great Britain which was left by the Romans. This early method of saving, and doubtless originated by women, later developed into what we now know as money.

On taking a bird's eye view of English coinage, the first salient point to be noticed is that, as in all civilized coinage, the right of coining has always been the jealously guarded prerogative of the reigning sovereign, so that the representation of a portrait on a coin has been the sole right of the monarch. When Queen Mary of England, the daughter of Henry VIII married Philip of Spain in 1554, she allowed him to be styled "king," and his effigy appeared on some issues with her own but Queen Mary at once sensed that this was not popular, so she again changed her coinage in deference to public opinion. Mary's sovereign piece (30 shillings) was the first gold coin in English history to carry a date.

Queen Elizabeth has left a distinct and inelible impression on English Coinage for several reasons. First of all, for the only time in English history, it was she who authorized the issue of three half-penny and three farthing pieces in silver. "Good Queen Bess" inherited a partially debased coinage from her predecessor, so she issued a proclamation to have the two worst classes of Testoons to be brought to a public place in each town, and there countermarked for currency at values of 4-1/2 d and 2-1/4 d. Finally, she had most of the debased coinage gathered in the mint and demonitised in 1561. However, I am sorry to say that this commendable lady did at least one disreputable thing. Instead of entirely reforming the base coins, Elizabeth transferred some to Ireland for use on her wretched subjects in that kingdom, where 4,000 pounds of these coins were made into 8,000 pounds of Irish currency.

That same year, she made the first attempts to supercede the old hammering method of striking coins by the use of the mill-and-screw or screw-press. She borrowed this idea from France, but it was another century until the screw-press became a fixture in the minting of English coins. Three years before her death, in 1600, Queen Elizabeth chartered a company of London merchants which later became the Great East India Company, and she struck a Colonial Silver coinage for them.

During Queen Anne's reign, in 1707, the Parliaments of England and Scotland were formally united, and she had this union indicated on English coins by a re-arrangement of the armorial bearings. To commemorate a victory of the war of the Spanish Succession, Queen Anne had the name VIGO placed on her gold pieces in 1703, to show that the gold was captured from the Spaniards.

The Lady Godiva legend is famous in English coinage, and it dates back to the 12th Century. She was the beautiful wife of LEO FRIC, the Lord of Coventry. His people suffered grievously from the Earl's heavy taxes, and Lady Godiva pleaded with him to reduce their burden. Finally, wearied by her constant entreaties, he said he would do so under one condition - for her to ride naked through the streets of the town. Lady Godiva called his bluff, let down her long hair and rode side saddle on a horse. Before her trip, she requested all persons to keep indoors and not to look in her direction, but the curiosity of one citizen, a tailor by trade, got the better of him - hence the sobriquet "Peeping Tom." There were about fifty varieties of tokens struck to commemorate this event, being dated between 1792 - 1795.

Women have also figured prominently in United States Numismatic lore, and the Half-Dime of 1792 has a strong claim to being the first coin struck at the U. S. Mint. There is an old legend that the obverse figure on this coin is Martha Custis Washington and that she supplied the metal for the issue from her private silver service. How many of you ladies and gentlemen know that the model for the United States Indian Head cents was not a Sioux or Cherokee Indian Brave, but that she was a humble

little Anglo-Saxon girl whose name was Sarah Longacre, the daughter of James Barton Longacre, the chief engraver of the Mint. Sarah Longacre probably came closer to being Queen of the United States than any other woman who ever lived, ^{and} with the exception of Queen Victoria (whose likeness was engraved on all issues of the British and Indian Empire), Sarah Longacre was first in number in metal photographs, and her portrait is on all pennies issued between 1859 and 1909.

From the female portraits on coins and medals, we can obtain an idea of the feminine costumes of the ages, from the golden net confining the soft tresses of Cleopatra, "the Sorceress of the Nile," and the gemmed robe of Queen Irene, The stately ruff of Elizabeth of England, the puffy, perky sleeves of Catherine II of Russia, etc.

The Isabella Commemorative Quarter Dollar of 1893 is the only American coin with a portrait of a foreign monarch and this issue was sponsored by the Board of Lady Managers of the Columbian Exposition in Chicago. It is alleged that a prominent member of the Board of Lady Managers purchased a large percentage of the total issue for speculative purposes, and if this is true, I will hazard a guess that she may have inaugurated the current vogue of commemorative speculation which is so well known to modern collectors.

In closing, I might mention that Nellie Tayloe Ross was the first woman to govern a State and the first woman to direct the mint, besides being the first woman to have her head on a medal struck by the U. S. Mint. Her cleanly chiseled profile is shown on the medal dated 1933, the year she became Mint Director for a five year term. She was re-appointed for another five year term on 5/1/38, and not only does Director Ross supervise the minting of all our coins, but she directs the vast and complex activities of the nine ^{*} Government institutions which receive, assay, pay for, store and safeguard practically all of Uncle Sam's billions of dollars

worth of gold and silver. Generally speaking, women are somewhat analogous to money -- that is be sure to keep them busy or they lose interest!

Respectfully submitted,

J. Kerner Scaife, Jr.

March 7th, 1939

Bureau of the Mint, Washington, D. C.
United States Mint, Philadelphia
United States Mint, Denver
United States Mint, New Orleans (Now operated as an assay office).
United States Assay Office, New York (Largest in the world)
United States Assay Office, Seattle
United States Mint, San Francisco
United States Bullion Depository for gold, Ft. Knox, Ky.
United States Bullion Depository for silver, West Point, N. Y.

HOBBY INSURANCE: With particular respect to COIN COLLECTIONS

A paper prepared and presented to the Western Pennsylvania Numismatic Society on June 3, 1958 by Armor M. Murdoch.

Right at the beginning I think it important to mention that the statements I am about to make with respect to coin collectors insurance applies to the hobby of coin collecting and NOT to coin dealers. Insurance is available to coin dealers but generally the risk is specifically rated for each individual dealer and premiums are based on analyzed exposures or apparent risks.

Insurance for coin collections is effected by attaching an endorsement to any one of several types of policies. For example if you now have a Personal Property Floater Policy, a Homeowners Policy or a Comprehensive Dwelling Policy, your agent can endorse that policy to provide coin collection insurance. Also a policy can be written under what is called an Inland Marine form or Inland Floater form.

In the insurance business a "Marine" policy does not necessarily have reference to the Seas, the Ocean or Rivers. Neither does the term "Floater" mean that the object insured must be capable of floating.

Inland Marine or Floater policies can be written on many, many objects a few of which are cameras, furs, jewelry, bicycles, musical instruments, dogs and turkeys; bridges, tunnels and trestles. Generally speaking, "Marine" or "Floater" refers to an object easily moved from place to place but not including items of furniture.

The Stamp and Coin Collection Floater Form attached to all policies effecting such insurance is a form acceptable in most all states and territories and provides, inter alia, as follows:

Identification of company writing the protection and policy number, the agent and date. The same form is used for stamps and/or coins so

that it is just necessary to indicate the amount by typing it in the proper space. Either or both Stamps and Coins can be insured simultaneous in the same policy.

Since the insuring agreement for coins is the same as stamps it might be well to take an extra couple of minutes and analyze the protection afforded the philatelist. Coverage is provided on postage stamps, due stamps, envelope, official, revenue, match and medicine stamps, covers, locals, reprints, essays, proofs and other property, including the books, pages and/or mountings therefor. ^{For the Numismatist} Coverage is provided on coins, both rare and current, ^{medals,} paper money, bank notes, tokens of money and other Numismatic property including coin albums, containers, frames, cards and display cabinets. Coverage is provided on the above for the assured whether he owns the objects or whether they are owned by another but in his custody or control.

The Stamp and Coin Collection Floater Form provides a space for Schedule of Articles Insured. If the Schedule is not completed the insurance is known as Blanket coverage and the entire collection is covered, with the limitation of \$250 with respect to any one stamp, coin or other individual article or pair, etc. Coverage can be provided in the same policy for both Scheduled items and Blanket Insurance. If the total amount of insurance indicated exceeds the total amount of scheduled items the excess is known as Blanket and applies to the remainder of the collection and the aforementioned limitations apply.

The only limitation that applies to a scheduled or described article is the amount placed opposite the description, being the amount for which the specific article is insured. There is no limitation to the amount for which an article can be insured but there could be no recovery in excess of replacement value.

Now what about insurance. Just what coverage or protection is provided.

Subject to certain exceptions which will be outlined later, the protection is known as ALL RISKS and is World Wide. World Wide of course is self explanatory and ALL RISKS means just what it says - All Risks or all losses from whatever source, excluding losses as provided for in the exceptions. All Risks could be Fire, Theft, Burglary, Loss in Transit, Sinking of a Boat, carrying the insured goods, Earthquake, Flood (shades of Bob Dixon) and any and all other risks or loss you can think of or imagine.

As Amos and Andy says, "the Big type gives it to you and the Little type takes it away". Now we come to the little type or the exceptions to the "ALL RISK". The policy Does Not Insure Against:

- A. Fading, creasing, denting, scratching, tearing, thinning, transfer of colors, wear, tear, inherent defect, dampness, extremes of temperature, moths, vermin and/or gradual depreciation and deterioration and/or damage sustained from handling or while being actually worked upon and resulting therefrom;
- B. Mysterious disappearance of individual stamps, coins or other individual articles insured hereunder unless specifically scheduled herein with a definite amount set opposite their description, or if not specifically scheduled, unless mounted in a volume, and the page to which they are attached is also lost;
- C. Loss of or damage to property in the custody of transportation companies unless such shipments are made by railway express or armored car; nor shipments by mail unless by registered mail, or insured parcel post;
- ~~D. Theft from an unattended automobile can be eliminated upon the additional payment of 5% of the Premium. An automobile that is left in a garage which has a man to park cars is not an unattended automobile. Your coverage would be in effect if a theft occurred~~

- D. Theft from any unattended automobile unless in the custody of railway express, armored motor car companies, or while being shipped by registered mail or insured parcel post; Theft from an unattended automobile can be eliminated upon the additional payment of 5% of the Premium. An automobile that is left in a garage which has a man to park cars is not an unattended automobile. Your coverage would be in effect if a theft occurred from your unlocked automobile which was left in such a garage or parking space. Also your coverage would be in effect if a theft occurred from a car which had been locked - if there was evidence of a breaking and entering, i. e. if a window was broken or evidence of a jimmied lock but not if access was gained through a duplicate or pass key.
- E. Loss of or damage to any property described herein which is not an actual part of a stamp, money or numismatic collection;
- F. Loss or damage caused by or resulting from:
- (1) hostile or warlike action in time of peace or war, including action in hindering, combating or defending against an actual, impending or expected attack, (a) by any government or sovereign power (de jure or de facto), or by any authority maintaining or using military, naval or air forces; or (b) by military, naval or ^{air} forces; or (c) by an agent of any such government, power, authority or forces; (2) any weapon of war employing atomic fission or radioactive force whether in time of peace or war; (3) insurrection, rebellion, revolution, civil war, usurped power, or action taken by governmental authority in hindering, combating or defending against such an occurrence, seizure or destruction under quarantine or customs regulations, confiscation by order of any government or public authority, or risks of contraband or illegal transporta-

tion or trade.

Special Conditions

Now, How much do I get for what I have spent. I've often had people say to me "Mr. Murdoch, I've bought insurance for 20 years and never got anything from the company because I never had a loss or a fire." I generally answer "Aren't you glad you never had a fire" or "Aren't you fortunate you never had a loss," because you certainly don't buy insurance because you want to have a fire or want to suffer damage.

However in the event you do have a loss you want to know how much your recovery will be and how the adjusters determine the amount of the loss.

- (a) In case of loss of or damage to property scheduled herein and representing any one stamp, coin or other individual article insured, the Company shall pay or make good to the Assured such loss or damage up to but not exceeding the amount(s) set opposite the item(s) involved;
- (b) In case of loss of or damage to property specifically described in the above schedule as pairs, strips, blocks, series, sheets, covers, frames, cards or the like, the Company shall pay in the event of total loss of such an item up to but not exceeding the amount set opposite the item involved and in the event of partial loss not more than the cash market value of the whole set, less the cash market value of the remainder at the time of loss, it being however understood and agreed that in the event of the property being insured for less than the cash market value, the liability of the company shall not exceed the proportion that the amount insured bears to the cash market value. Note that the two items above refer to Scheduled items, which have an indicated or predetermined amount of value.

- (c) In all cases of loss of or damage to the insured property not provided for in the two previous paragraphs, the company shall not be liable for more than the actual cash market value of the property at the time of loss, not exceeding however \$250. with respect to any one stamp, coin or other individual article or any one pair, strip, block, series, sheet, cover, frame, card or the like: (This item (c) refers to Blanket coverage.)
- (d) The company shall not be liable for a greater proportion of any loss on property not specifically scheduled herein, than the total sum insured on such unscheduled property bears to the actual cash market value thereof at the time such loss shall happen.

The Above is what you get: and next comes what it is going to Cost.

Stock Company -BASIC ANNUAL RATES

65¢	per	\$100	on the first	\$ 5,000.
40¢	"	\$100	on the next	\$10,000.
25¢	"	\$100	on excess of	\$15,000

RAPID CALCULATOR ON EVEN AMOUNTS

Policy Amount	Annual Premium	3-year premium*
\$1,500.00	\$10.00	\$25.00
2,000.00	13.00	32.50
3,000.00	19.50	48.75
5,000.00	32.50	81.25
10,000.00	52.50	131.25

*3 year premiums are 2½ times annual rate.

On the above annual rates a credit of 10% will be allowed provided the Insured warrants that at least 75% of the insured property is kept in a fireproof safe or vault with a combination lock when not in use or on exhibition.

For larger risks a Premium Insurance (cost) can be included in the Insurance valuation, and in the event of a loss you also recover the cost of your insurance. However you cannot recover the premium paid for the Premium Insurance, which is similar to the saying, "If dogs have fleas upon their backs to bite 'em, don't those fleas have other fleas and so on ad infinitum?"

ARMOR M. MURDOCH
INSURANCE - REAL ESTATE
Fremont 1-2300
905 HAY ST., WILKINSBURG, PA.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY

Fractional Currency fills a very important gap in History of American Numismatics.

Minor coins had been issued by the government almost continuously from 1793, in denominations varying from one-half cent to one-half dollar, but during the first years of the Civil War the issue was small and the branch mint at New Orleans was closed. Including these conditions, and the fact that the fears of the people caused them to hoard coins, caused the disappearance of the greatly needed medium of minor exchange. To overcome this need there came an unauthorized private issue of tokens. These tokens bearing many different mottoes were issued by the thousands and were readily passed as cents, promises to pay, store cards, etc., made of various metals, vulcanite, paper and cardboard tickets, good for bread, milk, meals, beer, street car or ferry transportation, admission to theatres, etc. Postage stamps were also used, as issued, in envelopes with the value of contents, and in some instances, the name of the person or concern issuing same being printed on the envelope. Encased postage stamps, one or more, in a metal frame with an isinglass front and advertisements appearing on the back. ^{were also used.} Mr. Spinner, at that time treasurer of the United States, had postage stamps pasted on treasury paper serving as money. These were easily soiled and arrangements were made with the Postal Department to replace new ones for soiled ones. This money had not been in use very long when Congress authorized the regular issue of postage currency under a bill passed by the Senate and signed by President Lincoln on July 17, 1862.

The postage currency had the resemblance of postage stamps printed on them. They were issued August the 21st 1862 to May 27th 1863 in four denominations; five, ten, twenty-five, and fifty cents. There were four principle varieties of

each; perforated edges, cut edges, with and without A.B.N. Co. The five cent note had a reproduction of Jefferson, brown stamp printed on yellow paper. The ten cent note of the Washington Green stamp on white paper. The twenty five cent note had five Jefferson five cent stamps placed side by side overlapping each other printed on yellow paper and the fifty cent note had Washington⁵ ten cent stamps overlapping each other on white paper. The following inscription is on all the notes: Postage currency furnished only by the assistant treasurers and designated depositories of the United States receivable for postage stamps at any post office. The paper used seems to have been two kinds, only plain paper of various shades. The inks used were black, also of various shades. Some sheets were made for the Government and to distinguish them each sheet was stamped or surcharged on the upper right hand corner of obverse "Treas. Dept." All of these were destroyed as imperfect, and it is doubtful if more than a few exist. This issue is peculiar, as it is not really money, but a medium of exchange of postage stamps. However, these notes can be sent to the treasury and are redeemable today for full value, as readily as when first recalled.

On March 3, 1863, Congress passed an act for the second issue changing the type, size, and paper, and authorizing the secretary of the treasury to issue fractional notes of the amount similar to the postage currency. The second General issue consisted of five, ten, twenty-five, and fifty-cent notes all having the bust of Washington enclosed in a gilded oval ring in the center on the face of the note. In the lower left hand corner are steam boats, in the lower right corner is a locomotive and wagons loading merchandise. All obverses are printed in black and reverses are also alike in design with the exception of the numerals indicating the value. The central portion has a shield surmounted by an eagle. The value of the note is placed on this shield in large figures. All reverses of this issue are printed in different colors upon which are skeleton numerals of the value in gilt. The five cent have brown backs, the ten cent have green backs, the

twenty-five cent have purple backs, and the fifty cent have carmine or red backs.

A law of June 30, ¹⁸⁶⁴ 1864, amended the act of March 3, 1863, and gave the secretary more authority over the notes. Since at this time there was a shortage of cents so badly needed to buy stamps and other cheap articles the secretary took the authority granted and had a three cent note made to supply his wants. There were two varieties, the dark curtain variety and the light curtain variety. New designs were also introduced for the third general issue.

The portrait of S. M. Clark on five cent, George Washington on ten cent, and W. P. Fessenden on the twenty-five cent note. Justice seated on one variety and F. E. Spinner on the other variety of the fifty cent. All but the three cent were printed with both green and carmine backs. Some values appear with printed signatures of S. B. Colby, register, and F. E. Spinner, treasurer. The ten cent with red backs have autographed signatures of Colby and Spinner and Jeffries and Spinner and both the fifty cent with carmine backs have the autographs of Colby and Spinner and Jeffries and Spinner and Allison and Spinner, and Allison and New. The word cents does not appear anywhere on the Washington ten cent note, neither do the words register and treasurer appear on the notes with printed signatures. But on the autographed notes those words have been printed with pen and ink as occurs on the Justice fifty cent with written signatures.

Location marks appeared for the first time. These have incorrectly been called plate letters or plate ^{NUMBERS} members. The small numeral 1 or the letter A, or both. They only appeared on the left end of the note.

Another event occurred with this third general issue. As there was no law to regulate whose portrait should be used, S. M. Clark, then chief clerk of the Engraving Room of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing managed to have his own portrait engraved on the five cent note. Originally this note was intended to have had the portrait of William Clark, the famous explorer of the Lewis and

Clark Expedition. Congress was so aroused over the event that it passed a law on April 7, 1866 prohibiting any living person's portrait placed on any bonds, securities, notes, financial or postal currency of the United States. The third general issue began December 5, 1864, and ceased August 16, 1869. Included in this issue were the fifteen cent essay notes with the portraits of General Grant right, and General Sherman on the left, which amounted to \$1352.40. Because of the Law of April 7, 1866, these notes never came to issue. The backs are separate and were printed in both carmine and green. They have both printed and autographed signatures.

The fourth general issue which began July 14, 1869, to February 16, 1875. The three and five cent notes were discontinued in this issue as both denominations were being coined in nickel but a fifteen cent note was being added. The portraits of this issue are placed on the left side of the note except the fifty cent with the head of Lincoln at the right side. On the ten cent note is the head of Liberty. On the fifteen cent, the head of Columbia, on the twenty-five cent, the head of Washington, on the fifty cent note, one with the portrait of Abraham Lincoln, another with the portrait of E. M. Stanton. The third has a portrait of Samuel Dester. The large treasury seal in red now appears for the first time on all except the Stanton fifty cent note, which has a small red seal, and the Dester fifty cent which has a green, eight-pointed, scalloped seal are found on the ten, fifteen, twenty-five cent notes.

The fifth and last issue was the simplest of all and has the least varieties. It consists of the ten cent note of William Meredith, the twenty-five cent note with the portrait of Robert J. Walker, the fifty cent note with the portrait of William H. Crawford, all early secretaries of the treasury and all have printed signatures of John Allison, register, and F. E. Spinner except the fifty cent which has John C. New as treasurer. Of this fifth general issue there are two varieties ^{of the first series} and the second series of the fifth issue there are five varieties.

John S. Washburn

One of the most commonly asked questions about Fractional Currency is why had there been so many different issues and varieties in such a short lived period.. The first issue in addition to being a necessity Necessity was also an experiment. Hence Congress passed an act on Mar. 3 1863 . for a second issue changing the the size . type . and paper. The following is an extract, taken from a report to the Secretary of Treasury from the Treasury Dept, Bureau of Construction on Oct. 17, 1863.

" Treasury Dept. , Bureau of Construction, October 17, 1862.

Sir:

I have the honor to report that I have matured the details for carrying out the Secretary's plan of supplying the place of the present postage currency with a currency based on the issue of revenue stamps, as follows:

Upon the Secretary's suggestion, the the size of all the denominations shall be the same as the present ten-cent postage currency.

The obverse of all denominations I would print in black, and the reverse in four different colors, say 50's red; 25's purple; 10's green, and 5's tan color. (Then follows the list of machinery and labor to print 16,000 sheets daily.)

The engraving of the bed plates could all be done in the department.** I have a design prepared for the Secretary's inspection.** I have made arrangements for trimming, separating, and paper, cost of pressmen printing, seventy-five cents to one dollar per 100 sheets, etc."

(Signed) S. M. Clark,

Chief Clerk, Bureau of Construction.

The Secretary adopted the report of the tenth of October, 1862, and approved the design. This design was made larger than the postal currency, viz., $2\frac{1}{2}$ x 4 inches. I recommended the use of this size instead of the smaller size he prescribed. P.20. (Following a report) "Upon the report he decided to adhere to the ~~six~~ size originally prescribed by him, and the design be reduced by photography.

It was unfortunate for the artistic merit, "but it promoted economy" and the cost was less than one-fourth what the Postal Currency from New York bank note companies had cost.

When the collector first considers the numismatic issues of the various possessions and territories of the United States, in a general way, he is immediately impressed with the fact that in this field there are comparatively few items for study, especially insofar as coins issued by governmental authority are concerned. In fact Hawaii is the lone possession which in itself produced coins under autonomous authority. However, there is much of interest to be found in this field, especially to collectors who are primarily studying the numismatic development of our own United States.

There seems but one logical approach to this study; that is, by a separate consideration of the monetary history of each division, beginning with the moneys and coins in use and issued prior to annexation by the United States Government. The greatest number of issues are found in the history of The Philippines; let us begin here:

Philippines

For centuries the native Philippines employed the many and varied types of primitive moneys peculiar to their corner of the earth. Carved wood, bamboo, hair, shells, etc; but the consideration of this course of history is left to the ethnological numismatist and does not rightfully fall within the scope of this study. When the white adventurers came, they brought the first coins the Islanders had seen; these to circulate among those who would accept. Not until the year 1865 do we find a coin struck expressly for the Islands. Under Spanish ownership, in that year, and for the two years following ~~XXXX~~, Spain minted and shipped to the Islands silver coins in the denominations of 50, 20 and 10 Centimes de Peso. These were very similar to current coins in the mother country, having a portrait of Isabel on the obverse, with the same inscription, and on the reverse the Royal Arms between two pillars. Indeed, only the student of Spanish numismatics can readily distinguish between the two groups of coins. It is well to mention here that from 1871 to 1898 Spanish Mexican Dollars and Mexican Republic Dollars were widely circulated in the Islands. The next group of strictly Philippine coins were struck in Spain in 1885 and consisted of a 4-Peso piece in gold, and 50, 20 and 10 Centimes de Peso in silver. Again the designs are practically the same as the Spanish coins of the time: Portrait of Alfonso XII on the obverse, with the Spanish conventional inscriptions and on the reverse the Royal Arms, but in this group, the pillars are omitted. The last of the Spanish issues were coined in Spain in 1896 and 1897. These were the silver Pesos, which bore a portrait of Alfonso XIII, and inscriptions on the obverse, and the value, Un Peso, and the words Islas Filipinas on the reverse. It will be noted that this last is the lone Spanish issue which bears a visible relationship to the Islands, either by word or inference.

When the Philippines were annexed by the United States Government in 1898, the money of that government naturally became ~~the~~ the standard and remained so until 1903. In this latter year, began the coinage which essentially continues to this day. It represents the only colonial coinage produced by the United States. The unit of this coinage is the Peso, which was equal to fifty cents in United States silver and was on a par with the various dollars then in circulation in Oriental ports. From 1903 until 1920 the Philippine coins were struck at the Philadelphia and San Francisco mints, with the latter mint producing the bulk of the output.

Philippines

(cont.)

A complete set of denominations was issued in 1903, composed of the Peso, 50-centavos, 20-centavos, 10-centavos, all in silver, 5-centavos in nickel alloy, 1-centavo in copper and one-half centavo in bronze. There have been no additions to this original set of 7 denominations, and while certain issues were not always produced each year, we find that the only complete interruption of production was in the years of 1923 and 1924. In 1920 the Philippines began to make their own coins at a new mint established at Manila, and all Philippine coins of that year except a part of the issue of one-centavo pieces, and of all subsequent years, have been coined at Manila.

The designs of the Philippine coins have not proved very popular, probably because they were hastily thrown together. The obverse of the silver coins bears a female figure (too obviously not a native), striking a hammer on an anvil, and a volcano rises in the distance; the obverse of the nickel and copper pieces show a male figure, seated and leaning on an anvil, with a hammer in the right hand, and again the distant volcano. Apparently the theme represented is native Labor, in each group. One reverse is common to all issues: a shield with the United States Arms, surmounted by a spread eagle, and the legend " United States of America ". Other inscriptions are an incongruous mixture of Spanish and English, as " One Centavo ", " One Peso ", etc. The letters " S " and " M " distinguish the coins of the mints at San Francisco and Manila. In 1907 the size of the silver coins was reduced and the 5-centavo piece was reduced in 1916, but the designs were in no way altered. The only change in designs was made in 1937, when very slight changes appear in the 20, 10, 5 and 1 centavo pieces, but unfortunately this seems to have brought no improvement in the beauty of the coins. The entire series boasts of two genuine rarities, the 1906-S Peso and the 1910-S ten centavos, of which latter just ten pieces were struck, and the specimen in the Manila Mint collection is in only good condition.

The Manila Mint has made but two departures from the production of standard issues. In 1920, upon the dedication of the mint building, a medal was struck in commemoration, bearing a portrait of President Wilson and on the reverse a representation of Liberty instructing youth in the coining art. This medal was copied in silver and bronze. The second special undertaking of the Mint was the issuance of a set of silver coins to commemorate the first anniversary of Philippine Independence in 1936. This set consists of two Pesos and a 50-centavos piece. On one of the pesos, President Roosevelt and President Quezon of the Commonwealth are in profile, facing left; on the second, President Quezon and Governor-General Murphy are similarly represented. The 50-centavos coin portrays Quezon and Murphy facing each other, with Murphy facing right. The reverse of all is common: the Philippine Arms surmounted by a spread eagle.. inscriptions are conventional.

Except for small quantities of United States coins and Federal Reserve Bank notes, there are few foreign monies in circulation in the Philippines to-day. Native currency is issued by the Insular Government, the Philippines National Bank and the Bank of the Philippine Islands.

Collectors who enjoy the unusual would do well to make a study of the series of coins which were issued by authority of the Philippines Government for use in the Leper Colony of Cullion. These were first struck in 1913 by a private concern, but later by the Manila Mint. The metals used were aluminum, nickel bronze; there are sixteen distinct varieties. While hardly within the scope of this paper to elaborate further upon this series, the interested student will find their complete story, including descriptions, number coined and other pertinent comments, in addition to their purpose, in the American Numismatic Monograph No. 41, by Gilbert S. Perez, which was published in 1929.

The collector of medals and decorations will also be interested in several United States Service issues which were conferred upon the Military and Naval Servicemen for meritorious action, in the Island campaigns.

A complete table of the various issues of the Manila, Philadelphia and San Francisco Mints for use in the Philippines is appended herewith:

PHILIPPINE COVERAGE by CALENDAR YEARS

PESOS - silver,

Philadelphia

San Francisco

Manila

1903	2,794,017	11,361,000
1904	11,365	6,600,000
1905	475	6,056,000
1906	501*	201,000
1907	-----	10,278,000
1908	501*	20,954,944
1909		7,578,000
1910		3,153,559
1911		463,000
1912		680,000

50 CENTAVOS - silver

1903	3,104,177	-----	
1904	11,365	2,160,000	
1905	475	852,000	
1906	501*	-----	
1907	1,200,625	2,112,000	
1908	501*	1,601,000	
1909		-528,000	
1910		-----	
1911		-----	
1912		-----	
1913		-----	
1914		-----	
1915		-----	
1916		-----	
1917		674,369	
1918		2,202,000	
1919		1,200,000	
1920		-----	420,000
1921			2,316,763
1922			
1923			
1924			
1925			
1926			
1927			
1928			
1929			
1930			
1931			
1932			
1933			
1934			
1935			
1936			
1937			

(Continued next page)

PHILIPPINE COINAGE by CALENDAR YEARS (Con't.)

20 Centaves - silver

	<u>Philadelphia</u>	<u>San Francisco</u>	<u>Manilla</u>
1903	5,355,347	150,080	
1904	11,365	2,060,000	
1905	475	420,000	
1906	501*	-----	
1907	1,250,651	3,165,000	
1908	501*	1,535,000	
1909		450,000	
1910		500,259	
1911		505,000	
1912		750,000	
1913		948,565	
1914		795,000	
1915		655,000	
1916		1,435,000	
1917		3,150,656	
1918		5,560,000	
1919		850,000	
1920		-----	1,045,415
1921			1,842,631
1922			-----
1923			-----
1924			-----
1925			-----
1926			-----
1927			-----
1928			100,000
1929			1,970,000
1930			-----
1931			-----
1932			-----
1933			-----
1934			-----
1935			-----
1936			-----
1937			2,665,000

10 Centaves - silver

1903	5,105,216	1,200,000	
1904	11,365	5,040,000	
1905	475	-----	
1906	501*	-----	
1907	1,500,781	4,930,000	
1908	501*	3,363,911	
1909		312,199	
1910		10	
1911		1,505,000	
1912		1,010,000	
1913		1,360,693	
1914		1,180,000	
1915		450,000	
1916		-----	
1917		5,991,148	
1918		8,420,000	
1919		1,630,000	
1920		-----	520,000

(Continued next page)

PHILIPPINE COINAGE by CALENDAR YEARS (Con't.)

10 Centavos (Con't.)	<u>Philadelphia</u>	<u>San Francisco</u>	<u>Manilla</u>
1921			3,863,038
1922			-----
1923			-----
1924			-----
1925			-----
1926			-----
1927			-----
1928			-----
1929			1,000,000
1930			-----
1931			-----
1932			-----
1933			-----
1934			-----
1935			1,280,000
1936			-----
1937			3,500,000

5 Centavos - nickel alloy

1903	8,912,558		
1904	1,086,355		
1905	471		
1906	500*		
1907	-----		
1908	500*		
1916		300,000	
1917		2,300,000	
1918		2,780,000	
1919		1,220,000	
1920		****---	1,421,078
1921			2,131,529
1922			-----
1923			-----
1924			-----
1925			1,000,000
1926			1,200,000
1927			1,000,000
1928			1,000,000
1929			-----
1930			2,905,182
1931			3,476,790
1932			3,955,861
1933			-----
1934			2,153,729
1935			2,754,000
1936			-----
1937			2,493,872

$\frac{1}{2}$ Centavo - bronze

1903	12,086,558
1904	5,665,355
1905	471
1906	500*
1907	-----
1908	500*

(Continued next page)

PHILIPPINE COINAGE by CALENDAR YEARS (Con't.)

	<u>Philadelphia</u>	<u>San Francisco</u>	<u>Manilla</u>
1 Centavo - copper			
1903	10,792,558		
1904	17,051,755		
1905	10,000,471		
1906	500*		
1907	-----		
1908	500*	2,187,000	
1909		1,737,612	
1910		2,700,000	
1911		4,803,800	
1912		3,001,000	
1913		5,000,000	
1914		5,000,500	
1915		2,500,000	
1916		4,330,000	
1917		7,070,000	
1918		11,660,000	
1919		4,540,000	
1920		2,500,000	3,552,259
1921			7,282,673
1922			3,519,100
1923			-----
1924			-----
1925			9,325,000
1926			9,000,000
1927			9,270,000
1928			9,150,000
1929			5,657,161
1930			5,577,000
1931			5,659,355
1932			4,000,000
1933			8,392,692
1934			3,179,000
1935			-----
1936			17,455,463
1937			15,790,492

Commemorative Issues

1920	Dedication or "Wilson" medals (silver)	2,200
1920	" " " " (bronze)	3,700
1936	Roosevelt-Quezon Peso (silver)	10,000
1936	Murphy-Quezon Peso (")	10,000
1936	Murphy-Quezon 50 Centavos (")	20,000

* Indicates proof coinage

Note - The coinage tables covering the number of pieces struck each year at the Manila Mint and by Private Concerns for the Leper Colony of Cuiun are published in the A. N. S. Monograph referred to in text above.

ODD DENOMINATIONS IN EARLY PITTSBURGH MONEY

By Wayne K. Homren

(All Rights Reserved by The Author)

From a talk presented to the
Western Pennsylvania Numismatic Society
Pittsburgh, PA
May 5, 1987

As early settlers moved into the Pittsburgh area, they brought with them the money and accounting systems familiar to them. Some early Pittsburgh notes refer to pence and shillings; these denominations came to America with the British settlers. Other early notes are valued at 6 1/4 and 12 1/2 cents. These strange denominations were rooted in the centuries-old coinage of Spain, which was in widespread circulation in the Colonies.

Pounds, Shillings, Pence, and Barter

English colonists in America kept their books in British denominations. They counted money in terms of pounds, shillings, and pence. Yet British coins were quite scarce in America. The colonists brought little coinage with them, and acquired little more through trade with England. People were forced to resort to barter. In New England, corn, cattle, and wool were used as money. Tobacco and lumber were often used as payment in New York. Beaver skins came to be recognized as a stable commodity, and were accepted as payment throughout New England, New York, and Pennsylvania.

For most of the colonial period, the area that would become Pittsburgh was a mere outpost in the western wilderness. The French had built Fort Duquesne at the forks of the Ohio in 1754. In 1758 they abandoned their Fort to the superior forces of General Forbes, and the British took command of Pittsburgh and the surrounding region.

Pittsburgh, Jan 1st 1759			
Received of Thomas Hickman & Son, Baltimore			
1. Amos skin 2/6	2/6	2/6	2/6
2. 1/2 Do	2/6	2/6	2/6
3. 1/2 Do	2/6	2/6	2/6
4. 1/2 Do	2/6	2/6	2/6
5. 1/2 Do	2/6	2/6	2/6
6. 1/2 Do	2/6	2/6	2/6
7. 1/2 Do	2/6	2/6	2/6
8. 1/2 Do	2/6	2/6	2/6
9. 1/2 Do	2/6	2/6	2/6
10. 1/2 Do	2/6	2/6	2/6
11. 1/2 Do	2/6	2/6	2/6
12. 1/2 Do	2/6	2/6	2/6
13. 1/2 Do	2/6	2/6	2/6
14. 1/2 Do	2/6	2/6	2/6
15. 1/2 Do	2/6	2/6	2/6
16. 1/2 Do	2/6	2/6	2/6
17. 1/2 Do	2/6	2/6	2/6
18. 1/2 Do	2/6	2/6	2/6
19. 1/2 Do	2/6	2/6	2/6
20. 1/2 Do	2/6	2/6	2/6
21. 1/2 Do	2/6	2/6	2/6
22. 1/2 Do	2/6	2/6	2/6
23. 1/2 Do	2/6	2/6	2/6
24. 1/2 Do	2/6	2/6	2/6
25. 1/2 Do	2/6	2/6	2/6
26. 1/2 Do	2/6	2/6	2/6
27. 1/2 Do	2/6	2/6	2/6
28. 1/2 Do	2/6	2/6	2/6
29. 1/2 Do	2/6	2/6	2/6
30. 1/2 Do	2/6	2/6	2/6
31. 1/2 Do	2/6	2/6	2/6
32. 1/2 Do	2/6	2/6	2/6
33. 1/2 Do	2/6	2/6	2/6
34. 1/2 Do	2/6	2/6	2/6
35. 1/2 Do	2/6	2/6	2/6
36. 1/2 Do	2/6	2/6	2/6
37. 1/2 Do	2/6	2/6	2/6
38. 1/2 Do	2/6	2/6	2/6
39. 1/2 Do	2/6	2/6	2/6
40. 1/2 Do	2/6	2/6	2/6
41. 1/2 Do	2/6	2/6	2/6
42. 1/2 Do	2/6	2/6	2/6
43. 1/2 Do	2/6	2/6	2/6
44. 1/2 Do	2/6	2/6	2/6
45. 1/2 Do	2/6	2/6	2/6
46. 1/2 Do	2/6	2/6	2/6
47. 1/2 Do	2/6	2/6	2/6
48. 1/2 Do	2/6	2/6	2/6
49. 1/2 Do	2/6	2/6	2/6
50. 1/2 Do	2/6	2/6	2/6
51. 1/2 Do	2/6	2/6	2/6
52. 1/2 Do	2/6	2/6	2/6
53. 1/2 Do	2/6	2/6	2/6
54. 1/2 Do	2/6	2/6	2/6
55. 1/2 Do	2/6	2/6	2/6
56. 1/2 Do	2/6	2/6	2/6
57. 1/2 Do	2/6	2/6	2/6
58. 1/2 Do	2/6	2/6	2/6
59. 1/2 Do	2/6	2/6	2/6
60. 1/2 Do	2/6	2/6	2/6
61. 1/2 Do	2/6	2/6	2/6
62. 1/2 Do	2/6	2/6	2/6
63. 1/2 Do	2/6	2/6	2/6
64. 1/2 Do	2/6	2/6	2/6
65. 1/2 Do	2/6	2/6	2/6
66. 1/2 Do	2/6	2/6	2/6
67. 1/2 Do	2/6	2/6	2/6
68. 1/2 Do	2/6	2/6	2/6
69. 1/2 Do	2/6	2/6	2/6
70. 1/2 Do	2/6	2/6	2/6
71. 1/2 Do	2/6	2/6	2/6
72. 1/2 Do	2/6	2/6	2/6
73. 1/2 Do	2/6	2/6	2/6
74. 1/2 Do	2/6	2/6	2/6
75. 1/2 Do	2/6	2/6	2/6
76. 1/2 Do	2/6	2/6	2/6
77. 1/2 Do	2/6	2/6	2/6
78. 1/2 Do	2/6	2/6	2/6
79. 1/2 Do	2/6	2/6	2/6
80. 1/2 Do	2/6	2/6	2/6
81. 1/2 Do	2/6	2/6	2/6
82. 1/2 Do	2/6	2/6	2/6
83. 1/2 Do	2/6	2/6	2/6
84. 1/2 Do	2/6	2/6	2/6
85. 1/2 Do	2/6	2/6	2/6
86. 1/2 Do	2/6	2/6	2/6
87. 1/2 Do	2/6	2/6	2/6
88. 1/2 Do	2/6	2/6	2/6
89. 1/2 Do	2/6	2/6	2/6
90. 1/2 Do	2/6	2/6	2/6
91. 1/2 Do	2/6	2/6	2/6
92. 1/2 Do	2/6	2/6	2/6
93. 1/2 Do	2/6	2/6	2/6
94. 1/2 Do	2/6	2/6	2/6
95. 1/2 Do	2/6	2/6	2/6
96. 1/2 Do	2/6	2/6	2/6
97. 1/2 Do	2/6	2/6	2/6
98. 1/2 Do	2/6	2/6	2/6
99. 1/2 Do	2/6	2/6	2/6
100. 1/2 Do	2/6	2/6	2/6

Figure 1: Early Pittsburgh Account Book

The oldest surviving Pittsburgh account book (Figure 1) is a ledger of George Allen, a trader who had been appointed Indian Agent in 1759. The entries for June of that year show that he did a brisk business, delivering kettles, knives, gun flints, shirts, and other items in exchange for racoon and bear skins. The accounts were kept in pounds, shillings, and pence.

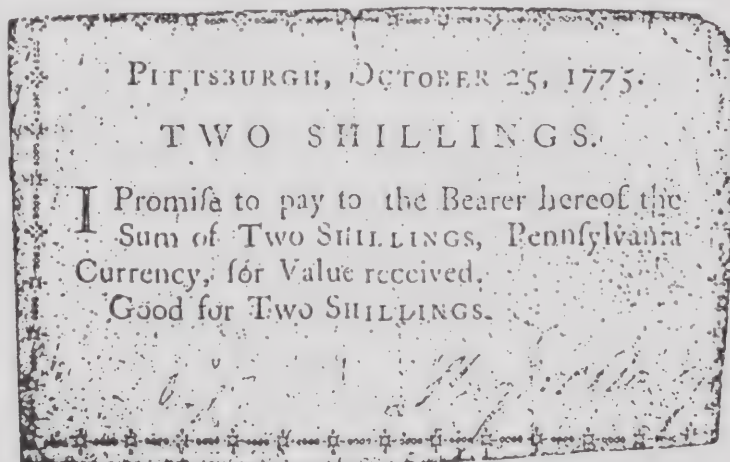


Figure 2: Colonial Pittsburgh Merchant Scrip

The earliest known Pittsburgh paper money is an issue of merchant scrip in 1775. The typeset bills were apparently a standard form made for general use by Pittsburgh merchants. One issue was signed by an Ignace Labate (see Figure 2). All are payable in "Pennsylvania Currency", meaning colonial paper money issued by the state of Pennsylvania. The scrip notes were issued in denominations of 6 pence, 1 shilling, and 2 shillings. In 1777, Joseph Sommerville issued a 1 shilling scrip note at Hannah's Town, near Pittsburgh [Newman 76].

Despite Indian hostilities the town slowly grew. The first newspaper was the Pittsburgh Gazette, founded in 1786. Individual issues of the fortnightly paper were priced at six pence (see Figure 3). and yearly subscriptions were available at 17 shillings and sixpence. By 1794 Pittsburgh contained some 200 houses, and the taxes collected amounted to 253 pounds, 19 shillings, and 9 pence ([Lorant 75], p64).



Figure 3: Early Pittsburgh Gazette

A TABLE of the Value and Weight of Coins, as they now pass in Pennsylvania.

	Value.	Weight
	£. s. d.	grains
ENgl. Guineas at	1 14 0	5 6
French Guineas	1 13 6	5 5
Moidores - - -	2 3 6	6 18
Johannes's - - -	5 15 0	18 8
Half Johannes's -	2 17 6	9 4
Carolines - - -	1 14 0	6 5
Dutch or Ger. Ducat.	0 14 0	2 4
French milled Pistoles	1 6 6	4 4
Spanish Pistoles	1 7 0	4 6
Arabian Chequins -	0 13 6	2 3
Other Gold Coin, per		
Ounce - - -	6 5 0	
French Silver Crowns	0 7 6	17 6
Spanish milled Pieces		
of 8. - - -	0 7 6	17 6
Other good coined Span.		
Silver, per Ounce	0 8 6	

Figure 4: Table of Foreign Coins

Imported Coinage Although accounts were nominally kept in British units, only a small fraction of the coins in actual use were British. Nearly every ship brought with it a small quantity of coins from other lands. Relatively common were silver coins from France, Germany, Holland, Sweden, Mexico, Peru, and Spain. Gold coins from France and Portugal were also often used. In fact, such foreign coins were legal tender in the United States until 1857. Figure 4 is a table of coins current in Pennsylvania, printed by Benjamin Franklin in 1751 ([Solomon 76], p39).

England placed heavy restrictions on the export of coins, and much of the coinage in the colonies drifted back to England in payment for manufactured goods. In fact, this "specie drainage" was one cause of the friction between the Colonies and the Mother Country, which led to the American Revolution ([Solomon 76], p25).

Pieces of Eight By far, the coinage most often encountered in daily use was Spanish. The coins came to the country via trade with the West Indies. By all accounts, the single most predominant coin was the Spanish Dollar, known also as the Spanish Piece-of-Eight, the eight-real piece, or peso (Figure 5).



Figure 5: Mexican Eight Reales

The Spanish dollar was divided into eight reals or reales, usually written as "rialls" or "ryalls" in colonial records. The fractional coins were the four-real piece, the double-real, the real, the half-real, and the quarter-real. ([Carothers 30], p25)

The Spanish dollar was so popular, and its use so widespread, that the Founding Fathers based the new American Dollar directly on the circulating Spanish standard. Figure 6 is a table of relative values and names of the various fractions of the American and Spanish dollars.

Cents	Reals	Name	"Bits"	Other names
100	8	Peso	Piece-of-Eight	Spanish Dollar
50	4	Four Real	Four Bits	Half-Dollar
25	2	Double-Real	Two Bits	Quarter
12 1/2	1	Real	Bit	
6 1/4	1/2	Half-Real	Half-Bit	Medio, Picayune

Figure 6: Corresponding Denominations

The origin of the term "two bits" is apparent from the table. The phrase "not worth a picayune" came from the name of the smallest Spanish silver denomination. The table also makes clear the origins of the 6 1/4 and 12 1/2 cent denominations.

This mix of denominations in three different accounting systems led to other peculiar terms. Throughout the colonial period the real was valued at one shilling in New York. When the new national coinage system equated a real with 12 1/2 cents, the people persisted in referring to the denomination as a "shilling." A quarter dollar was known as "two shillings" long after the Spanish coins had disappeared from circulation ([Carothers 30], p34). Figure 7 shows a colonial New York note valued at half a Spanish Milled Dollar or Four Shillings.

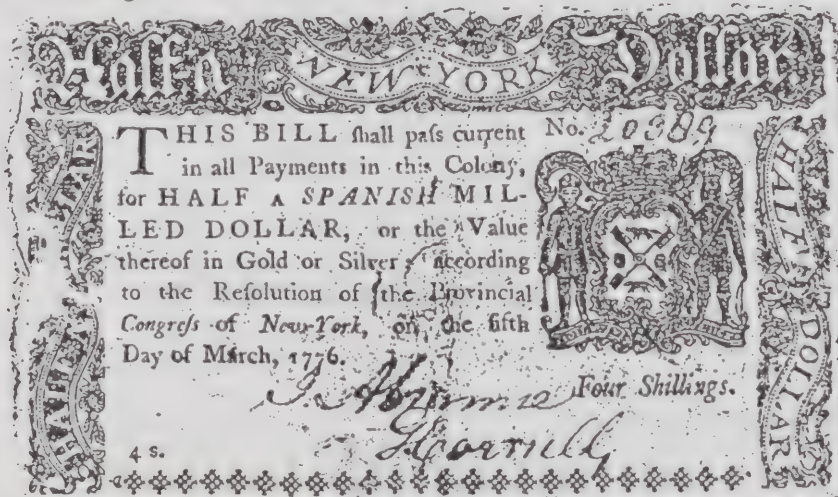


Figure 7: New York Colonial Note

After about 1800, advertisers began quoting prices in dollars and cents. But the decimal system was slow to catch on, due to the continued circulation of Spanish coins.

Even where United States terms were used, decimal denominations were unusual. Prices of 5 and 10

cents were rare. The common quotations were $6\frac{1}{4}$, $12\frac{1}{2}$, $18\frac{3}{4}$, 25, $37\frac{1}{2}$, 50, $62\frac{1}{2}$, and 75 cents. Decimal fractions came in very slowly, quotations taking such forms as \$1 $\frac{1}{4}$, \$3 $\frac{5}{8}$, \$5 $\frac{7}{8}$ ([Carothers 30], p 82)

Postal rates for the period 1816-1845 were $6\frac{1}{4}$, $12\frac{1}{2}$, and $18\frac{3}{4}$ cents for various distances ([Muscalus ??], p3). The Pittsburgh Intelligencer was $6\frac{1}{4}$ cents per copy in 1841 ([Carothers 30], p82).

Paper money denominations mimicked the coin denominations. After the War of 1812, economic conditions forced silver and gold from circulation. Throughout the country, paper issues appeared to fill the void. Notes for $6\frac{1}{4}$, $12\frac{1}{2}$, and 25 cents were common. A similar crisis in 1834 produced another flurry of notes. Muscalus' monographs list many of these notes ([Muscalus 48, Muscalus ??]). Figure 8 shows a $6\frac{1}{4}$ cent note of the Farmer's Bank of Virginia (1839), picturing a Spanish half-real coin. Figure 9 lists the known Pittsburgh notes in $6\frac{1}{4}$ and $12\frac{1}{2}$ cent denominations.

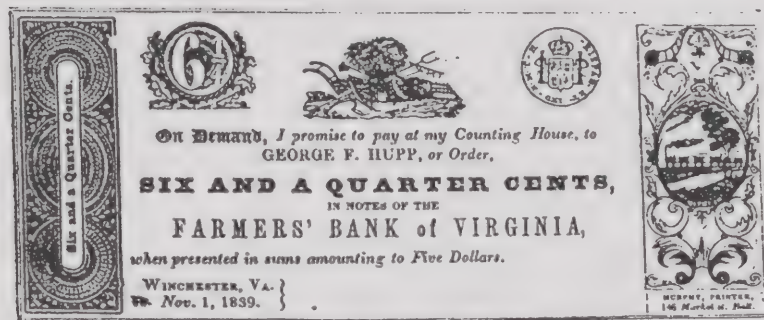


Figure 8: Note Picturing Half-Real Coin

6 $\frac{1}{4}$ Cents	1815 Bank of Pittsburgh
12 $\frac{1}{2}$ Cents	1815 Bank of Pittsburgh
12 $\frac{1}{2}$ Cents	1815 Borough of Pittsburgh
6 $\frac{1}{4}$ Cents	1816 Jonathan Boshart
6 $\frac{1}{4}$ Cents	1837 Farmer's & Mechanics Turnpike Company
12 $\frac{1}{2}$ Cents	1837 Free Admission News Room

Figure 9: Spanish-based Denominations in Pittsburgh

Figure 10 pictures a $12\frac{1}{2}$ cent note of The Bank of Pittsburgh, 1815. This issue was printed in sheets of twelve notes, on sheepskin paper. The sheets had four each of $6\frac{1}{4}$ and $12\frac{1}{2}$ cent notes, and two each of 25 and 50 cent notes.

Figure 11 shows a $6\frac{1}{4}$ cent note of the Pittsburgh Farmers and Mechanics Turnpike Road Company. The road built by this long-forgotten company is now the present-day Fifth Avenue. At the time, the section from Grant Street to Point Breeze was called Fourth Street Road [Rimmel 87].

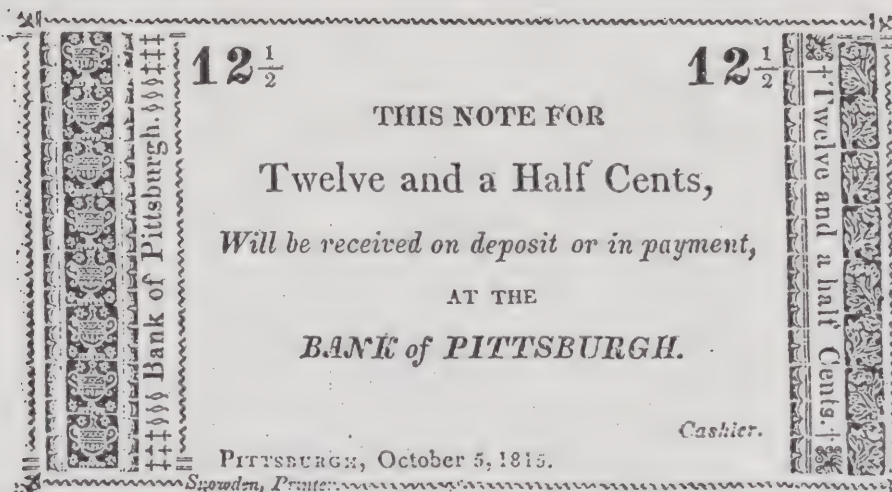


Figure 10: Bank of Pittsburgh Note

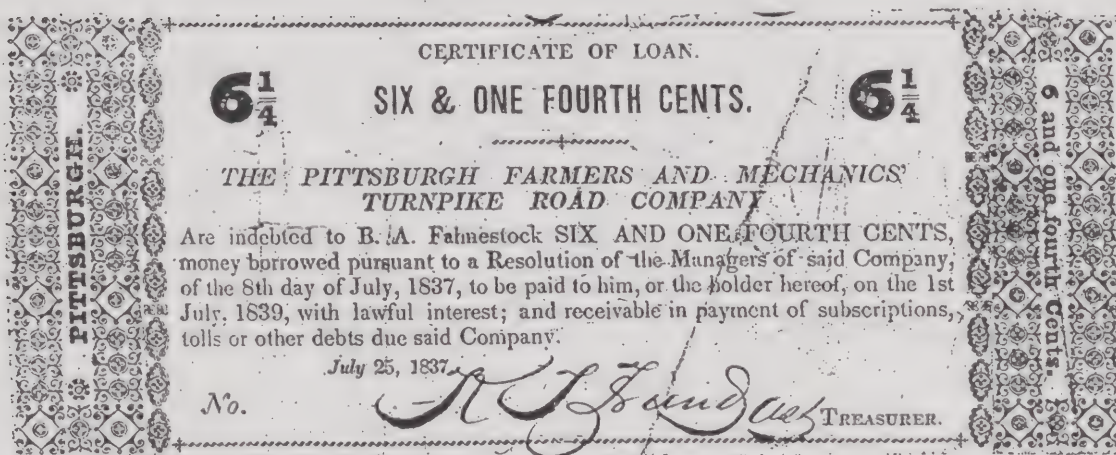


Figure 11: Turnpike Company Note

Summary The odd denominations of many early Pittsburgh notes are enduring reminders of the city's roots. They are a direct link to centuries past, traceable to our ancestors' British origins and their extensive trade with the Spanish world.

These odd denominations still haunt us today. Nearly two hundred years after the introduction of the decimal system of money in America, stock quotations are still listed in terms of $\frac{1}{8}$ dollars, a throwback to the Spanish real or "bit". In Allegheny County, the $6\frac{1}{4}$ cent denomination continues to puzzle workers in the Criminal Division of the Court of Common Pleas. A rubber stamp, used daily, records a fine of $6\frac{1}{4}$ cents, assessed to each prisoner at sentencing. The fine is no longer collected, but it is duly recorded just the same [Smith 85].

References

- [Carothers 30] Neil Carothers.
Fractional Money.
John Wiley & Sons, Inc, 1930.
- [Hoover 85] Richard T. Hoover.
Pennsylvania Obsolete Notes and Scrip.
The Society of Paper Money Collectors, 1985.
- [Lorant 75] Stefan Lorant.
Pittsburgh: The Story of an American City.
Authors Edition, Inc, 1975.
- [Muscalus 48] John A. Muscalus, PhD.
Use of 6 1/4c and 12 1/2c Notes Prior to the 1860's.
The Numismatist 61(10):685-688, October, 1948.
The Numismatist is the official journal of the American Numismatic Association.
- [Muscalus ??] John A. Muscalus, PhD.
Paper Money of the 6 1/4 Cent and 12 1/2 Cent Denominations.
Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine , 19??
- [Newman 76] Eric P. Newman.
The Early Paper Money of America.
Western Publishing Co., Inc., 1976.
- [Rimmel 87] William M. Rimmel.
<regular column>.
Pittsburgh Post-Gazette , March, 1987.
- [Schilke 64] Oscar G. Schilke and Raphael E. Solomon.
America's Foreign Coins.
The Coin and Currency Institute, 1964.
- [Smith 85] Carole Patton Smith.
Few Can Make Sense of County Inmate Fine.
Pittsburgh Post-Gazette , December, 1985.
- [Solomon 76] Raphael E. Solomon.
Foreign Specie Coins in the American Colonies.
In Eric P. Newman and Richard G. Doty (editor), *Studies on Money in Early America*,
chapter 4, pages 25-42. The American Numismatic Society, 1976.

MARK S. AUERBACH

SPECIALIZING IN NUMISMATIC RESEARCH AND EDUCATION

P.O. BOX 2338 • CLIFTON, NEW JERSEY 07015

ANNUAL CONVENTION of the PENNSYLVANIA ASSOCIATION of NUMISMATISTS

October 25,26,27 1991
The Embers Convention Center
Carlisle, Pennsylvania

P.A.N. Banquet-7:00PM Sharp

Guest Speaker:
Mark S. Auerbach
Numismatic Researcher and Educator

Topic for Presentation:
BYRON REED: COLLECTOR EXTRAORDINARY

Greetings fellow numismatists:

It is indeed an honor and a privilege to have been asked by my friend and your president, Wayne Homren, to address you this evening. I shall endeavor to relate to you in a very brief time span the highlights of an extraordinary collection that was assembled over a forty year period and in doing so reveal insights into the personality of one of the greatest collectors/numismatists of nineteenth century America.

Attached to this program are two photocopies of famous coins in the Byron Reed Coin Collection and a copy of an informative pamphlet that describes both Byron Reed and his collections. All of the above have been reproduced through the courtesy of the Western Heritage Museum, Omaha, Nebraska; the home of the Reed Collections.

I hope that you enjoy tonight's brief presentation as much as I did researching it. Enjoy your dinner and thanks for coming.

With best wishes,


Mark S. Auerbach

MSA:st

attachments:

#1 - 15-20





of all the experienced and professional counsel available within and without the Treasury."

Until she has been confirmed and has mastered the job, she said, it would be premature to venture any comments on the kind of role she expects to play as Treasurer.

There she will have oversight responsibility for the U.S. Mint and the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, as well as directing the federal savings bond program.

"I do collect coins in a way, but only temporarily," she added with a smile. "I have large containers in which I put all my change smaller than a quarter."

"Then I use the coins as presents for my nieces and nephews, giving them a gift of real coins rather than a check or bills."

Since 1985, following two stints at the White House as a special assistant under President Reagan, Villalpando has been a partner in, and senior vice president of, a multi-national telecommunications company, Communications International, Inc.

It was recently listed by a national business magazine as the 29th fastest growing privately held company in the country. The company designs, engineers, supplies, installs and maintains voice and data telecommunications equipment.

Villalpando's career, which has taken her from modest beginnings to nomination for a position where her signature will be distributed more widely than any other living person except the Secretary of the Treasury, began in San Marcos, Texas, 49 years ago.



Catalina Vasquez Villalpando has been nominated to the position of Treasurer of the United States by President George Bush. Her confirmation is expected.

She described how her father arrived in San Marcos from Mexico at the age of five with his mother, the year his own father died. He began work, with only a seventh grade education, as a migrant worker, and retired after many years as a hardware store employee.

"I have three sisters and two brothers,

(TREASURER, Page 18)

First-strike ceremonies for the 1989 commemorative coin issue marking the bicentennial of Congress may be a first in 200 years — the striking may take place at the Capitol itself.

Terry Abdoo, U.S. Mint press secretary, revealed April 13 that members of Congress, in cooperation with the Mint, are preparing legislation which would authorize the striking somewhere on the Capitol premises.

Precise location remains to be determined. The ornate rotunda in the center of the Capitol itself could be a setting for an anniversary ceremony, but coin presses are extraordinarily heavy and the site chosen must be capable of supporting a huge and concentrated weight. There must also be sufficient electric power. Any one of several outdoor sites on the Capitol grounds could be used.

Aside from the symbolism of a first strike ceremony at the very home of the institution being commemorated — the Congress of the United States — it would also permit senators and representatives involved with the commemorative legislation to participate and make first strikes without having to travel several hours to one of the mints.

First strike ceremonies of recent years at one or more of the Mints have been gala occasions, drawing the Secretary of the Treasury and other high-ranking administration personalities. The presence of well-known senators and representatives would add additional luster to the occasion, and virtually assure coverage by all the major Washington and national media.

If the legislation passes, said Abdoo, the ceremony will definitely be held somewhere on the grounds of the Capitol. No date has been set, but it is not expected before the month of June.

Byron Reed collection finds home in downtown Omaha

By Mark S. Auerbach

Numismatic history was made on the evening of April 7, 1989, with a ribbon-cutting ceremony at the Western Heritage Museum in Omaha, Neb. The Byron Reed collection of U.S. and ancient coins, medals, bank notes, autographs and books was opened to a warm reception by those attending the special unveiling. Public debut of the collection took place on April 9. The Reed collection, one of the premier collections in the nation, has not been on display for more than 20 years due to security concerns and the lack of a suitable place to house the collection.

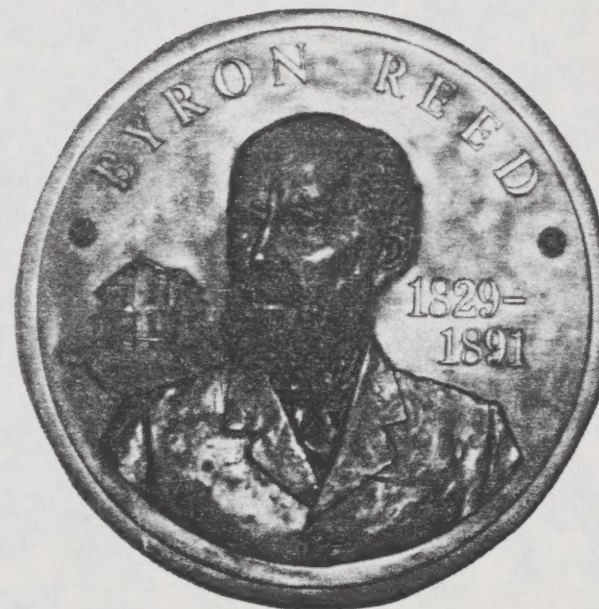
The antiquarian's collection was willed to the city of Omaha in 1891 upon the death of its namesake, a successful Omaha realtor and businessman in the latter half of the 19th century. It is now housed in the east wing of the Western Heritage Museum in an exhibit area that was designed solely to accentuate Reed's love for the historical aspects of that which he collected.

There is a splendid reproduction of Reed's library now in the museum and an animated free-standing mannequin of Reed himself that comes to life when a button on the wall is pushed.

Individual displays depict various periods in history, with coins and documents relating stories of the period.

Logically, the exhibit begins with ancient Greece and ends in

(REED, Page 10)



Byron Reed assembled a collection now valued \$15 million and left it to the city of Omaha upon his death.

inside

Across the Nation	14
Advertising Index	58
Auction Calendar	44
Classifieds	49
Coin Clinic	26
Coin Market	27
Collector's Marketplace	42
Editorial	6
Herbert column	36
News Capsules	4
Show Directory	61
Striking Impressions	40
Subscription Service	6
Viewpoint	8

REED

(From Page 1)

1891, the year of Reed's death. Aside from the fact that the coins in the exhibit are some of the finest examples extant for their type and denomination, one cannot help but be impressed by the graphics and design of the total exhibit.

Great care went into choosing the coins, letters, bank notes and books on display, with the purpose of giving the viewer a good cross-section of the depth of the collection and to help the casual observer better understand what he or she is looking at.

All in attendance on opening night were very impressed considering that the majority of those present were not coin collectors. During the opening festivities, officials acknowledged the hard work of those involved.

Special thanks from the entire numismatic fraternity are warranted for the Peter Kiewit Foundation, for without its \$900,000 grant to provide the exhibition facility, future collectors and researchers would not be able to see the Byron Reed collection as it was meant to be seen. In addition, the museum acknowledged the hard work of others who made the exhibit possible: Robin Amerine, curator; Robert Bodnar, exhibit specialist; Marilyn Jensen, director of development and communications; Mary E. McKinney, acting director of the museum; and Philip C. Kwiatowski, executive director. Many other names could be added to the list.

The Reed collection traces its beginnings to Byron's father, Alexander Reed, but it was Byron's astute additions over the years that made it into the world class collection that it was at the time of his death. The collection is comprised of more than 8,000 coins and medals; 1,836 books; 3,243 pamphlets; and more than 2,000 Confederate and other bank notes.

Its current appraised value exceeds \$15 million.

More than 800 autographs, including

every U.S. president from George Washington through Benjamin Harrison, figure prominently. The rest of the autograph collection is like a who's who of famous people from the 16th century until Byron's death in 1891.

Some of the coins in the collection are legendary, among them Parmelee specimen of the 1804 dollar and both the large- and small-date half eagles of 1829 in mint state.

The pattern section of the collection contains more than 400 specimens and is reputed to be one of, if not the absolute best in existence.

Ancient coins to be found include examples in all metals, with most of them high-grade specimens, which enhances their beauty. The Greek and Roman coinage is followed by beautiful gold coins from the Byzantine period and continues, again, through Reed's death in 1891.

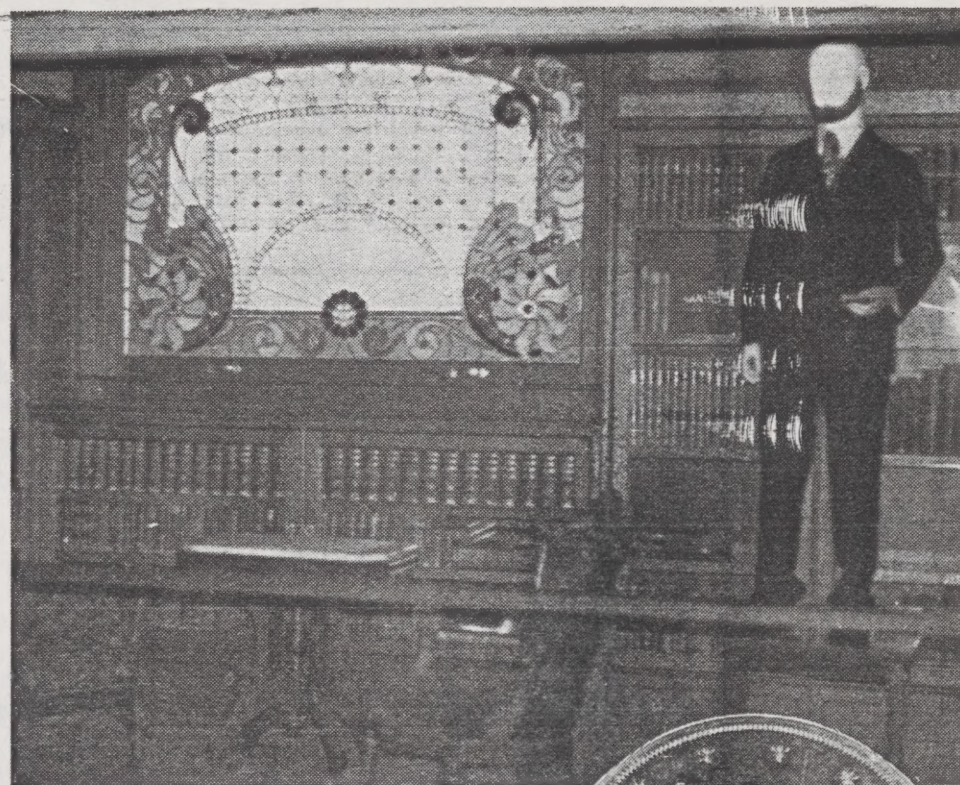
The depth of the collection is beyond description. The taler-size coins of the Middle Ages are extremely well represented, as are Papal medals and type coinage from the major powers of the day.

In addition to rare coinage issued by the United States, the Reed collection contains one of the finest groupings of Suttler tokens in existence. There are numerous mint state Civil War and Patriotic tokens, and the array of proof gold takes one's breath away.

Many of the featured rarities were previously unknown to exist, unfortunately, there are few records as to where many of the coins in the came from. It seems probable, however, that current researchers with plated catalogs will be able to establish pedigrees that have been lost for almost 100 years.

Many of Reed's coins, or perhaps most of them, were purchased through agents in New York, Philadelphia and probably Boston. Some purchases he made in person when he was on business trips back East.

During the opening ceremonies of the Byron Reed Exhibit, Dr. Richard G.



Reed's library, home to his collection during his life, has been reconstructed in the Western Heritage Museum, complete with a mannequin of Reed himself. The collection is known for its strength in pattern pieces, such as the \$50 gold piece at right.



Doty of the Smithsonian Institution gave a stirring speech about Reed and stated very well that, although we don't know very much about the personal side of the man honored at the Western Heritage Museum, through diligent research efforts we will come to know him and have a better understanding of

what and who he was.

The Western Heritage museum is located at 801 S. 10th St., in Omaha. Hours are 10 a.m.-5 p.m., Tuesday through Saturday, and 1-5 p.m. Sunday. Admission is \$2 for adults and \$1 for children under the age of 12.

GREAT SPECIAL OCCASION IDEAS FOR SPRING

1/4 ounce .999 Silver with Sterling Bezel \$11.95 each

1/10 ounce .999 Silver with Sterling Bezel 9.95 each

One ounce .999 Fine Silver Rounds
\$8.95 each

20 pieces \$159.50

